THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

BARING THE BORE.

An Underground Passenger Railway in New York—Details and Progress of the Work.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday had a long article on this subject, from which we condense the following:—

All statements and articles lately printed about the purposes for which the Broadway tunnel was being constructed have been erroneous, and have been written on the assumption that the tube was not for the transmission of passengers, but for packages and merchandise, as authorized by law. Such an assumption, it appears, was wrong, as may be judged from the statements given below. Pneumatic tunnels have been in operation in London and other European cities for some years, and their triumphant success early engaged the attention of some scientific gentlemen, who convinced a number of wealthy capitalists that the construction of a strong, mason-lined horizontal tube running from the Battery to the Harlem river, and branching off under the East and North rivers, would be a remunerative, enterprising, and public spirited project, as well as a relief to the one hundred thousand citizens who, doing business in New York, reside in the suburbs to escape high rents and ruinous taxation. Moved by such a lofty purpose a company was organized, with Mr. Alfred E. Beach as President. Mr. Joseph Dixon was made Superintendent; Mr. Moses S. Beach, Treasurer; with Mr. C. K. Graham as Constructing Engineer, who has had much experience in the building of tunnels in London. In June, 1868, an act of the Legislature was passed empowering the corporation to commence operations in accordance with the plan as stated above. Several millions of dollars in stock was almost immediately subscribed, and backed by an enormous capital and the best foreign and native skill, the work was inaugurated at the corner of Broadway and Warren streets, on the 1st of June, 1868. At that time the entire basement of Mr. Devlin's store was leased, and the company began to dig a tunnel.

Not above fifteen men have been employed in connection with the tunnel at any one time, but they have been skilled in their several departments, and have worked diligently and faithfully. Secrecy was enjoined upon all hands, but for what reason cannot be understood. Surely the enterprise is vast, important, and is one in which the general public has deep and abiding interests. It shows one thing—that the very object which was sought to be accomplished has been defeated by the singular mode adopted; and what odium surrounds the undertaking has come from a suspicion that all is not right in a work which it is necessary to conceal. Perhaps the company was afraid of jealous capital, of grasping politicians, or local interference. In either case the action has been injudicious.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TUNNEL.

The tunnel has now advanced to Barclay street, opposite the corner of the Astor House. The mason work follows the shield and keeps it pace, and the masonry is never six inches behind the shield. The latter is the faithful watch dog of the former—always at its heels. There is no chance for any earth to fall from the intervening distance, and thus everything is rendered secure. The mason work is a perfect circle, executed by skilled masons, of a thickness of nine inches, of bricks on end, closely cemented and accurately fitted.

The tunnel is of course circular. In order to get a base for the transmission of passengers a substantial floor, eighteen inches from the lowest point of the bottom arch, will be laid. On this floor is to be a railroad track of iron of a guage of about three feet. The car traverses this track, and is to be made of wood and light iron. It will seat eight persons, and the fare, though not fixed, will be nominal, probably ten cents. The car, it should be understood, will be closely fitted to the tube, so that no air can escape. The car resembles a box made in the shape of an old-fashioned wagon top, and has attachments and running gear of the lightest description. As many cars as the public demand calls for will be provided. Besides the car a small tube of a diameter of two feet, made of iron, will run the entire length of the tunnel for the transportation of small packages, in the centre of the tube, between the tracks, on the bottom of the tunnel.

HOW PASSENGERS WILL BE PROPELLED.

The engine is manufactured by a prominent engineer, of eighty horse power, a model of compactness and symmetry. The engines will be situated in the cellar of Devlin's store together with the boilers.

The blower is the main feature of the whole affair, and will be the lungs of the travelling public. Root is the inventor. It is a pressure blower, which forces the air behind the car into the tunnel by two sectional fans, and supplies 80,000 cubic feet a minute, and is one of the most powerful in the world. It does not work on the vacuum principle. Such a force will propel the car 100 miles an hour. No sound will take place in the tube, as there will be no resistance in front of the car of any moment. The air, therefore, cannot be compressed, because of a free outlet.

The line will be broken into sections, and there will be opportune stations at convenient points. Each blower will have its own stated work to do, and as two cars going in opposite directions cannot be placed upon the track, the time-tables will be computations of extreme nicety. No danger can be apprehended from the application of the pressure principle, which is superior to its antipode, both in safety and power. The blower is now being placed in position, but the engines are not yet completed. The boilers, of new design, are being made at Boston. There will be no conductors on the cars, but at the stations.

The cars, which are to be noiseless, elegantly furnished, and lighted by gas, will be well ventilated, and a delightful nook wherein to travel with a velocity second only to lightning. When finished it will constitute a safe and permanent mode of travel that has no counterpart in the country. It is a great and flattering work. The opinions of scientific men are unanimous in its favor. They pronounce with one accord that the best thing for the relief of this island is now being burrowed underground.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

The injurious effects of the shiftless pace of street railroad cars and stages have been frequently condemned. It is, beyond measure, the worst evil of the 1,200,000 inhabitants of New York and the surrounding country, to whom time is even more than money. Therefore any mode that facilitates city locomotion, that produces an important reduction in time consumed in going from one distant point to another, that is safe, without exorbitant fares, and noiseless, adds millions to the future wealth of the metropolis. This the Pneumatic Transit Company promise to establish, and their energy thus far points to a gratifying success. In five minutes a citizen residing at Harlem can be deposited at the City Hall, and ten miles stand on the correlative side of the equation equal to ten minutes. When the work shall be completed, a gentleman could accept invitations to dine at half a dozen tables, and do justice to them all in point of fashionable punctuality. A clerk in the morning can tumble lazily out of bed and be at his desk while he is now putting on his boots; a German can descend beneath the river to drink Jersey lager, and the Park is before every door. Tedious time is reduced, noise and din eliminated, and a person can be said to be on the spot and yet miles away at the same appreciable time.

—Hon. George H. Pendleton has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of the University of Virginia in July.

A WRONG RIGHTED.

Senator Ross and the Impeachment Trial.

The following correspondence, just published, explains itself:—

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1870.—Cornelius Wendell, Esq., Washington, D. C.—Sir:—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 25th of December, contains a report of an interview, alleged to have been had with you by a reporter of the New York *Sun*, in which you are represented as having said, in speaking of the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, that "there were three Republican Senators who would vote for acquittal from conscientious convictions;" that those three were "Trumbull, Fessenden, and Grimes;" that "somebody was supplied very liberally with more substantial arguments to induce the other four votes, and there is every reason to believe those arguments were the influential cause of the votes being given as they were;" and that "most Senators have a confidential friend who attends to these little outside business arrangements for them."

As these statements charge by unmistakable inference that my action in that cause was induced by a money consideration, I am constrained to take notice of them, and to ask you the following questions:—

First. Did you make, in the statement attributed to you, the words of which are partially quoted above?

Second. Have you any reason to believe that money was paid to me by any person in consideration of my vote for the acquittal of Mr. Johnson, or that that vote was induced by improper influences of any nature whatever?

Third. Have you any reason to believe that any person received money with the understanding or expectation that my action in that matter would be influenced thereby; and if so, who?

Fourth. Have you any reason to believe that any person was offered money, or any other consideration, with the understanding or expectation that my action would be influenced thereby; and if so, who, and what was the consideration?

As this matter has again been brought prominently to public notice in the pretended revelations attributed to you, I shall now seek redress in the courts, if necessary. I trust you will answer these interrogations fully and explicitly. You must see, as I do, that it is due to myself and to the public that you should divulge all facts in your possession, and even grounds for suspicion that have any relation whatever to myself. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. G. ROSS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1870.—Hon. E. G. Ross—Sir:—Yours of this date received. In reply to your first query, I unhesitatingly reply in the negative.

To your second, I would state that I have no reason to believe that any money was paid you in consideration of your vote, or that any improper influences were exercised to procure it. My belief is directly to the contrary.

To your third I reply that I have no reason to believe that any person whatever received money with the understanding or belief that it was to be used in affecting your vote. My information and belief are the reverse.

To your fourth and last inquiry, I state that Perry Fuller was offered several thousand dollars, with the expectation that he could influence your action in the premises. I state further, that Fuller declined receiving it, replying to the offer that he could not accomplish anything therewith, and that your action on the question of impeachment could not be affected thereby. Very respectfully yours, C. WENDELL.

SINGULAR SCENE.

A Lady Attempts to Sell the State of Maine—Strange Conduct of Legislators.

An Augusta letter-writer to the Portland *Argus* says:—

There was a singular and unfortunate scene occurred this morning at the State House. Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, of Portland, had caused notice of a sale of the State of Maine, its rights, appurtenances, etc., to be posted up on the doors of the State House, and a little before 10 o'clock she ascended the Speaker's rostrum and proceeded, in a manner worthy of Henry Bailey in his palmiest days, to sell the State. One Senator bid $15,000,000, and another $17,000,000. A Representative bid $20,000,000, till at last she made one better and struck it off to herself and took her seat in the Speaker's chair. As far as this all went well; but the time for the opening of the session had now arrived, and Mrs. Thurston was politely requested to come down from her position, but she declined to do so, saying she had bought in the State and must stay and keep her position. The Clerk of the House of Representatives, presiding, then promptly ordered the messengers to take her out *vi et armis*. A scene of great confusion ensued. Mrs. Thurston declared that she would not remove from her place, and especially that she would not be removed by force. The messengers secured her, and endeavored to remove her. She made considerable resistance, and said that she would move if the officers would let her alone, but the latter were again ordered by the Clerk to clear the desk and procure order, so that the organization of the House might be proceeded with. The members began to beg Mrs. Thurston to go out quietly. Some members began to be greatly excited, and the feeling was decidedly unpleasant all around. It was indeed sad to see a woman in so humiliating a position. She grasped the face of one of the messengers very fiercely, and only through the interposition of Mr. Vinton, of Gray, and some other gentlemen of Portland, Mrs. Thurston was at last persuaded to retire to the Secretary's room, and the organization was proceeded with, but the unpleasant feeling was so great that the prayer of Rev. Mr. Bingham, which was the first service of the organization, was hardly listened to, in spirit at least. By degrees the feeling subsided, but before the morning session closed the subject was taken up at every dinner-table in town, and the matter was universally regretted by all as a very unfortunate circumstance, because the subject of it was a woman, and one who is deemed to be demented upon one subject, although perfectly sane upon all others.

Mrs. Thurston was afterward invited to go to dinner at the Central House by Colonel Drew, Secretary of State, who said that Mr. Harris, the polite Superintendent of the State Buildings, should be kept in as keeper of the State property in trust for Mrs. Thurston, or the rightful owner thereof. We saw Mrs. Thurston in the State Library in the afternoon, still looking up legal authorities, and friends tried to persuade her to return home to-morrow.

WHO IS GEORGE S. HARRINGTON?

He Wants to Remove the Bodies of the Dead Soldiers from Gettysburg.

Judge Wills, of Gettysburg, Pa., has written to the Mayor of Washington making inquiry in reference to a man evidently insane who recently made his appearance at Gettysburg, and called on Judge Wills, representing that he had come from Washington to take all the dead soldiers buried in the National Cemetery; that he had engaged cars for transportation, etc., and showed a requisition he had made on Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, for $10,000 to pay the expenses. He went to the cemetery and commenced to dig open one of the graves to ascertain, as he said, whether the coffins were in a condition to use again, or whether they would bear removal, and the superintendent had him arrested and lodged in jail. He gave the name of George S. Harrington, and stated that he was in the 65th New York Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and was now residing in Washington, but refused to give the name of any one he knows. He says that he will not leave until his duty is fully performed. He dresses well, uses good language, and is very gentlemanly in his manners.

GEARY.

The Hero of Lookout Mountain Compared to Lord Nelson—He is Pretentious and Fussy.

Governor Geary is a pretentious, fussy sort of public functionary. He is all the time attitudinizing. He is nothing if not *statuesque*. He seems always to be standing for his photograph. He is never happy out of his regimentals. As a soldier, he was arrogant and boastful, and cannot help being so in the station in which the money of the Union Leagues has put him and retains him. These are the characteristics, we regret to say, of his recent executive manifesto. It is Geary all over. The message opens with a tremendous explosion of piety, winding up with a grotesque anti-climax, where he tells the Legislature that he trusts their action, during the coming session, will be equally acceptable to "the Almighty and our common constituents." He informs the public that it has been the practice of all his predecessors, from "the great and pious William Penn" downwards, to say their prayers in public. This may be so; but there is a vague impression on our minds, albeit not so familiar with Pennsylvania history as Governor Geary, that William Penn and the denomination of Christians to which he belonged never have been much addicted to the ostentatious use of the Almighty's name, and that it would puzzle any one to cite an instance of their having been so. Lord Nelson and Governor Geary were and are very fond of it. This, however, is a small matter.

We do not, of course, follow the Governor in all his local suggestions, confessing, however, our amazement at the tirade which, in connection with the pending election of State Treasurer, he fulminates against his own party and the present Republican incumbent. "Unlawful use of State funds;" "subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed;" "acts positively prohibited by law under penalties of no ordinary magnitude;" "disgraceful scrambles;" "political and moral debauchery;" "murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past;" such are the choice phrases, literally quoted, which Governor Geary bestows on his own party, which for the last six or seven years, by annual election, has had control of the State Treasury. Need any one wonder, if one tithe of what he says be true, that Pennsylvania credit is sometimes relatively damaged in the markets of the world?

It is in this connection that we have a graver criticism to make. We have read and reread this message with infinite care, and, though it discusses matters of national finance, from beginning to end there is not one single word in favor of the inviolability of the public faith or the honest way of paying the public debt. Not one word or letter! Senator Sherman or General Butler might with perfect consistency say all which Geary says. The ghost of Thaddeus Stevens, the great greenback teacher, is in arms, and awes Geary. Let us hear no more, then, of Democratic repudiation. While Governor Hoffman speaks out like a man on this subject, the radical Geary is as dumb as the grave. We have no desire to do Mr. Geary injustice; and if any one of his friends—the *Public Ledger* or the *Press*, for example—will point out our error on this head, we will cheerfully correct it. In a Pennsylvania Governor such silence is especially mischievous when we remember her legislation of years ago, when the arrears of interest were arbitrarily reduced and her antecedent loans taxed, and the insulting letter which, at the beginning of our civil troubles, the then State Treasurer wrote to a distinguished New York banker who simply asked for justice. Governor Geary's remedy for our financial troubles is "an expansion of the bank currency;" "no contraction of greenbacks;" "liberal appropriations (by Congress, of course) to railroads, manufactures, and *every project* that will afford employment to tolling millions;" and (!) a "natural and constant return to specie payments." On this neutral mixture prescription we have no comment to make.

Silent as to the public faith, Governor Geary is loud-mouthed as to the Gem of the Antilles and the immediate recognition and early acquisition of Cuba; in fact, so emphatic as to call forth from the press an earnest rebuke for his impatience. He is, in truth, in absolute revolt against the Federal administration; and, though his historical precedents of recognition as to what he calls "the French Revolution," Greece, Hungary, and Poland, are strangely muddled up, there is no mistake as to the desired result. So much for Geary.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

ECCLESIASTICAL ESCAPADE.

A Well-known Clergyman Elopes with a Young Lady of His Congregation.

On Friday evening, a prominent clergyman in this city, who has hitherto been deemed a godly man and true, appointed a meeting with a young lady of his congregation, and immediately proceeded with her somewhither, but where no one knows. It is believed they left the country. The evening before this departure he packed his trunk, and, after his family had retired, supposing the good man of the house was preparing his sermon for Sunday, he quietly took his trunk out of the front door and had it conveyed somewhere, to await his arrival the following night. Friday evening he remained out quite late, and at midnight, as he had not returned, his wife became apprehensive of his welfare. At about this time the mother of the young lady, who had not returned, also heard of her pastor's absence, and that fact, taken in connection with the fact that for some time past he has been quite attentive to her daughter, forced upon her mind the unpleasant belief that the missing parties had left in each other's company.

Further revelations made the uncertain conjecture a veritable fact. Saturday everything was quietly kept from all ears. But yesterday the flock gathered in their church without their shepherd. The Bishop of the Diocese took the pulpit and announced the mysterious disappearance to no one. A pretense was made for the absence, which satisfied the parishioners.

The clergyman is well known in this city, and his genial and courtly manners have made him numerous friends. He is a fine-looking man of thirty years of age, tall, and possessed of a magisterial dignity which makes him *distingue*. The lady is quite pretty, and belongs to a highly respectable and wealthy family. Her mother had prudently intimated to her that the attentions of the minister were more than a strictly pastoral duty called for, but the young lady heeded not. She once told her mother that the pastor was quite flattering in his remarks to her, but that anything harmful would grow out of it was not considered, nor did it enter into their minds to comprehend. The clergyman has a wife and two children, whom he professed to love devotedly, and his action will not belie his professions. Never has his name been associated with anything that could blemish. His friends can dwell on that only as a fond memory now. His wife is in great grief, and thinks that he must be temporarily insane, and that it is not the development of an evil heart.—*New York Times to-day.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obituary.

ATHENS (Ga.) Jan. 10.—A. E. Marshall, Secretary of the Georgia Senate, and for many years the phonographic operator for the Georgia press, died at his residence, at Atlanta, last week, of paralysis.

—A Southern critic has decided that Mr. Simms' poems, or many of them, are "excellent things in their way, but not poetically excellent. There is," he goes on to say, "a *tertium quid* in these poems, that is neither the prosaic merely, nor the commonplace merely, but (the necessity for a new world is absolute) a something Tupperesque." Mr. Davidson has caught this idea at last, "a something Tupperesque."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Operators' Strike—The Company Declare the Trouble Over, but the Strikers Say They are More Alive than Ever.

Libel Suits Instituted by Senator Ross—A Child Accidentally Killed by His Father—Arson and Supposed Murder.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The Resignation of General Hickenlooper.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The reason assigned for General Hickenlooper tendering his resignation to President Grant as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, is, that being a personal friend of the President, and having received the appointment from ex-President Johnson on his merits as a gallant soldier and his personal qualifications irrespective of party, he felt in honor bound not to stand in the way of urgent party applicants who are daily importuning the President for the position. Hickenlooper desired to relieve the President from any embarrassment.

New Librarian of the House of Representatives.

John J. Pratt, late news editor of the *Commercial*, and noted for his poetical ability, has recently been appointed Librarian for the House of Representatives. He left for Washington on Saturday night.

Consecration of a Priest.

The local feature of Cincinnati yesterday was the consecration of Father Loobie, at the Philomena Catholic Chuach, as Bishop of the diocese of Covington. Notwithstanding the extreme cold forty-three societies were in the procession, which occupied fifty-eight minutes in passing a stated point.

Iron Works Sold.

The Clair Iron Works, at Embreville, Tenn., have been sold to Bradley, Goodrich & Brooks, for $60,000. The property consists of the furnace and 30,000 acres of mountain land.

Terrible Affair—A Child Accidentally Killed by His Father.

COVINGTON, Ky., January 10.—On Sunday Edward C. Clark, a brakeman on the Kentucky Central Railroad, while playing with his son, three years old, to frighten him pointed a gun he supposed to be unloaded at the little fellow and pulled the trigger. The weapon proved to have been loaded, and contained a heavy charge of shot. The entire load lodged in the son's head, killing him almost instantly. The child was sitting near its mother at the time of the accident, and when shot fell over, exclaiming, "Oh, ma!" and instantly expired.

Skating Park Receipts.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The receipts at the Cincinnati Rink on Saturday last amounted to $1200; at the Union Skating Park, $900.

The Telegraph Strike—Despatches from Various Points.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of members of the Typographical Union, on Saturday evening, resolutions of sympathy and aid were unanimously adopted. A resolution was also passed condemning the Associated Press for publishing false statements in regard to the telegraphers' strike. All regret to hear of a Judas Iscariot at Philadelphia, but are glad to know there are none in this section of country. We are poor but virtuous.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Two men quit the Western Union force to-day from over-work; three more declare they will leave on Monday. Heavy damages incurred by "bulls" here to-day. We shall begin a new attack on Monday that, with our present vast support, will surely lead to speedy victory.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—St. Louis stands firm to a man. Two suits brought against the Western Union for bulling brokers' messages. Customers getting very indignant.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8—12 P. M.—All firm in New Orleans and the Lone Star State.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Doubt your existence, but don't doubt Louisville. We struck as *one*, we live as *one*, we feel as *one*, and that we have *won* is as certain to us as is the existence of right.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Aggravated Arson Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Daniel Leander Pinkham was examined at Framingham on Saturday last, and held on the double charge of murder and arson, on account of the fire on the 4th instant near Framingham, wherein a woman, named Mary Ann Broderick, was burnt, with the house she lived in.

The chain of evidence against the accused is strong. He claims to have relations near Hallowell, Me., is about twenty-three years of age, low sized, and of dark complexion. He served in a Massachusetts regiment during the war. His motive is supposed to have been robbery, though it is hinted that a deed of darker and more diabolical character was committed. He was in the vicinity of the fire on the night of its occurrence, and some poultry found in his possession are said to belong to the deceased woman. The Coroner's jury held a secret session.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Cold Weather.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—It is intensely cold, with indications of snow. Ice dealers are putting up ice.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

The Western Union Telegraph strikers still hold out, but substitutes to some extent have been procured.

Prominent Citizen Dead.

Simon R. Gollibart, a prominent citizen, is dead.

The Capitation Tax.

Reverdy Johnson is preparing another opinion, answering Governor Bowie's message regarding the capitation tax on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The whole matter now goes into litigation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington After the Recess.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The trains this morning came in crowded with members of Congress, and there is a full quorum of both houses present. Every member talks as if his port folio was filled with new and important bills, to be presented at the first opportunity. It is understood that General Butler has specially in charge Ridgway's newly patented revolving battery, and will urge upon the Government its adoption for coast defense. A model of this battery is now on exhibition in the main hall of the Patent Office.

A Bargain.

The new carriage purchased by the late Amos Kendall in Germany, at a cost of $2000, was sold at auction, and purchased by Judge Peck for $900.

The Reconstruction Committee.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, has been requested to appear before the Reconstruction Committee to-day.

Senator Ross' Libel Suits.

It is understood that Senator Ross is making preparations to sue six or eight of the prominent papers of the country for libel, for connecting his name with corruption in the impeachment trial. The Senator has engaged some of the best counsel in the country, and will open on all of his traducers at the same time.

FROM EUROPE.

Action of the French Corps Legislatif.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, January 10.—An important meeting was held to-day of a very large number of members of the Corps Legislatif of the Right Centre, and of the Left, over which Mons. Thiers presided. It was resolved to accept as their own measure the interpellation presented by M. Braine, with the view of attacking portions of the treaties of reciprocity between France and England. A despatch was read from London, announcing that the English Government would consent to the surrender of the treaty of commerce, but would seek a renewal on the basis of full reciprocity and a large measure of free trade.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 10—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾. American securities firmer. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85¾; ten-forties, 84¾. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Tallow dull at 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. per cwt.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 10—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; 10-40s, 84¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—1 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands, 11¾d.@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d.

Red Western Wheat 8s.; Cheese, 70s.; Bacon, 60s.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read and Sharswood.

The following judgments were given this morning:—

By Read, J.—McCready et al. vs. Canning and wife. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Korn vs. Browne. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

Appeal of Elizabeth F. Williams, administratrix, from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.

Appeal of Annie F. Stockton, administratrix, from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed at cost of appellant.

By Sharswood, J.—Cushen vs. Martin. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Densmore Oil Company vs. Densmore *et al.* Decree from the Nisi Prius in Equity. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellants. The city list was taken up. It is understood that the contested election cases will be taken up to-morrow.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

Seligman Abells vs. Jay Cooke & Co. An action of trover and conversion to recover a certain United States registered bond. The plaintiff alleged that in the summer of 1865 he was introduced by Charles Numan to a Mrs. Whitehart, of Washington, who had been laundress to the regiment that Numan served in during the war, and who had some Government bonds to sell, and he purchased from her a one thousand dollar registered bond. He took it to the defendants in order to have it changed for an unregistered bond, leaving the question of discount with them. Since that time he had never been able to recover possession of the bond, and hence this suit. The defense alleged that the bond belonged to the husband of Mrs. Whitehart, and was unlawfully taken from his house by his wife, who ran off to Philadelphia with Numan, and were sold by her to the plaintiff, and by him deposited with the defendants. When Mr. Whitehart discovered his loss he immediately set out in search of his wife and instituted a criminal prosecution against Numan for the larceny of the bond, and process was placed in the hands of Detective Taggart. Numan was arrested and sent back to Washington. Upon learning that the bond was stolen and was the property of Mr. Whitehart, the defendants handed it over to the detective, who restored it to Mr. Whitehart, since which they have not had it in their possession. On trial.

District Court No. 1—Judge Stroud.

John M. Mitchell & Co. vs. Joseph M. Rush and Peter Carroll. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs, $866·99.

Francis O. Boon, administrator, vs. Alexander Carty. A feigned issue to try the ownership of the properties in Long's Varieties. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Hare.

Olivia M. Moore vs. Harmanus Neff. An action to recover on two promissory notes of $1200 each, given in consideration of certain oil interests. The defense alleged that the consideration for which notes were given failed; that no wells had been sunk, the lands were under water, and otherwise the enterprise was not in operation, the plaintiff having represented that it was a living, remunerative affair. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

THE BROOKS CASE.

This morning, by appointment, the case of Robert Hamilton and James Atwell was put upon trial, the defendants being charged with having assaulted Revenue Detective James J. Brooks, with intent to kill and murder.

Hamilton is charged as principal in the assault, as the third man who was in Keenan's store with Marow and Dougherty on the 5th of September, and the indictment charges Atwell as accessory to the fact.

The testimony of Mr. Brooks in regard to the shooting was the same as that already repeatedly given by him. He said he saw a third person in Keenan's store, but could not identify Hamilton as the man. He knew Atwell, but had no knowledge of his connection with this affair.

Cornelius Napheys testified that he saw three men get into the carriage in front of Keenan's just after the shooting, but couldn't identify Hamilton as one of them; one of the persons was of short, stout stature, and wore a moustache.

W. H. Taylor testified that on the morning of the shooting he saw Hamilton, whom he knew well, standing in front street opposite Keenan's store, and talked with him for some minutes; he noticed nothing unusual in his appearance or manner, and knew nothing of the shooting.

William J. Thorman testified that on Saturday, September 4, he saw a hack in Front street, near Arch, and saw two men talking with the driver, one of whom he recognized as Robert Hamilton. On Monday, the 5th, about 11 o'clock, he saw the hack on the east side of Front street, near Arch, and Hamilton standing at the door of a beer saloon next door to Keenan's; at twenty minutes after twelve o'clock he saw three men rush out of Keenan's store, jump into the hack and drive off, pursued by Mr. Brooks, who was flourishing a pistol. He could not identify either of the men who got into the hack. On trial.

—Wild pigeons so darkened the air in Morgan county, Tenn., one day last week, that the negroes, young and old, thought the world was coming to an end sure.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Jan. 10, 1870.

The past week closed on an unsteady and decidedly stringent market, notwithstanding the immense amounts disbursed for interest and dividends. The effect upon the loan market was very slight in consequence of the rush for stock investments, which, during most of the week, gave unusual activity to the market in all classes of stocks and bonds. There is a decided change in this respect to-day, and there is a more settled feeling in money circles and a decline in current rates, to correspond with the increased supply and diminished demand.

We quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on safe collaterals, and prime discounts on 60 and 90 days at 9@10 per cent.

Gold is still active and feverish, but the premium shows a slight decline. Opening sales at 122⅛, closing at noon at 122¼.

Governments are again strong, and about ⅛ per cent. higher.

The stock market was active and prices were steady. State loans were disposed of at 104 for the second series and at 106 for the third. City 6s were in good demand at 100½ for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 91¾.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 47·56 and 47⅜, b.o.; Pennsylvania Railroad advanced to 56½; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 53; Minehill Railroad at 52; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119½; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28⅜; 28½ b. o. bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 41¾ for Little Schuylkill.

Miscellaneous shares were very dull. Sales of New York and Middle Coal at 4⅛. No further transactions were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New.	100½	100 sh Read.	s60wn. 47·56
$1000 do	b3. 100¾	50 do	47½
$300 do	s. 100	500 do	c. 47·56
$1000 do	b3. 100¾	100 do	s10wn. 47·56
$2000 Leh Val n bds. Cp.	93½	200 do	s. 47·56
$8000 Phil & E 7s.	84¾	100 do	47·56
$10000 Pa 6s, 3d se. 3d c&p	104	100 do	b30. 47¾
$2000 Leh gold L	91¾	222 sh Leh Val. d b. lots	63
$1000 do	c. 91¾	30 sh Cam & Am.	119¼
67 sh Penna	s. 55½	76 sh Minehill R	52
4 do	55½	50 sh Phil & E R	28½
12 sh Norrist'n R.	71	100 sh N Y & M	4¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 115⅛@115¾; do. 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114¾@115; do. July, 1868, 114¼@115; 5s, 10-40, 112¾@113. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109¾@109¾. Gold, 122¾@123. Market strong.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; do. 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 115@115¼; do. 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112¼@112½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¾@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122¼@122¾; Silver, 118@120.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¼; do., 1864, 115@115¼; do., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¼@114¾; do., 1868, 114⅜@114¾; 10-40s, 112⅛@112¾; Cur. 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 121¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	43⅜
Con. Stock Scrip	92¾	Western Union Tele	32½
do. scrip	87¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	24	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¼	Adams Express	62
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	89¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	28
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	United States	59
Chi. and N. W. com	73½	Tennessee 6s, new	70
Chi. and N. W. pref	86¼	Gold	123¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	105½	Market srong.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·75@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are steady; sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·28@1·30. Rye may be quoted at $1 ₰ bush for Western. Corn is quiet and prices are not so strong; sales of old yellow at $1·02; 2500 bushels new do. at 87@92c., and old Western mixed at 91c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 56@57c. No sales are reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair demand, with sales at $8@8·15 ₰ 64 lbs.; Timothy is held at $4·75@5; Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·20@2·22.

Whisky is held at $@1·02 ₰ gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—The market for Beef Cattle was quite brisk to-day, and holders were firmer in their views. We quote choice at 9½@10c.; prime at 8¾@9c.; fair to good at 7¾@8.; and common at 6@7c. ₰ lb gross. Receipts, 2015 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
47 Owen Smith, Virginia, 8¾@10.
28 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 9¼@10.
45 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 6@9.
90 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 9@10.
50 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7¾@10.
80 James S. Kirk, Western, 7@8.
28 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
90 James McFillen, Western, 8@10.
75 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@10.
57 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 9¼@11.
225 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@10.
49 Mooney & Miller, Western, 8@10.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8.
60 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 6¼@8.
120 John Smith & Bro., Western, 9@10.
96 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 7¼@8¾.
73 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 8@9.
100 Hope & Co., Virginia, 7@9¼.
54 H. Frank, Western, 7¾@8¾.
45 Elkon & Co., Western, 7@7½.
36 J. Clemson, Pennsylvania, 6½@9½.
41 D

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DOES A FEE LICENSE COUNSEL TO DEFEND DISHONESTY?

From the N. Y. Times.

We are going to touch on a very delicate and difficult subject, but it is one to which we can hardly help coming, after what we have said on various occasions during the last three or four months with regard to the relations of the bar to the judiciary, and to the community at large. Moreover, the question which we are going to ask is one which, we venture to say, has risen a hundred times in the mind of every honest man who has watched the course of the Erie litigation in our courts during the last year or two. It is this:—The defects of our judicial system being what they are, and the character of judges being what it is, what is the duty of counsel in the matter of using these defects, and the bad character of the judges, in aid of the schemes of notorious scoundrels? To come down to particulars—or, as Lord Bacon says, to clothe our case in circumstances—is it, or is it not, the duty of leading men at our Bar to place their professional services at the disposal of Fisk, Gould & Co., and, in consideration of cash down, use all the ability they possess, and all the advantages the admitted faults of our law and the admitted dishonesty of our judges give them, to help these worthies in carrying out any attacks on the property of other people which may suggest themselves to them? We believe it is not denied that Fisk and Gould's dealings with the property of the stockholders of the Erie Road has been in the nature of a swindle, or, at all events, a gross breach of trust; and we believe it is not denied that these breaches of trust would not have been possible if our judicial system and judges were what they ought to be. Remember, we are not now talking about *technical* breach of trust, and we hope, therefore, no lawyer will give himself the trouble to write us a letter showing us that Fisk and Gould are not fraudulent trustees under the statute. What we mean is, that they have, in the eyes of the community, and beyond all manner of doubt, destroyed or appropriated, or failed to preserve, immense amounts of property belonging to others, and committed to their care; and it is believed, and has never been denied, so far as we know, that they during this swindle had corrupt relations with at least one Judge on the bench, which have made him their subservient tool, and prevented him ever denying any order for which they asked! They occupy, in short, the position of enemies of nearly everything the community holds dear, poisoning its morals as well as its jurisprudence through their career.

We know very well that the general rule is that it is the business of the lawyer to put the legal machinery in motion for every man who pays him, and that it would not do—in fact, might often operate as a denial of justice—for lawyers to scrutinize too closely their client's probity. Any such practice, even if it were possible, would often operate as a denial of justice. We know, too, what license some practitioners and moralists have claimed for the advocate, both in the choice of his causes, and in his manner of conducting them. Brougham's celebrated definition of his duty to his client, every schoolboy is familiar with; though Brougham spoke of his duty *after he had accepted the retainer*. We trust, however, that for the honor of human nature, no bar has ever acted on any such rule. No body of lawyers have ever managed to rid themselves so completely of all sense of moral responsibility and intellectual pride, as to take all causes that were brought to them, without any regard to their merits. Nearly every lawyer, in fact, draws the line somewhere, and adopts some principle of selection. Some will not take criminal or divorce cases; others will not appear in certain courts, and others will not appear except in cases involving very large interests. One of the rewards of success at the Bar, indeed, is the increased liberty of choice it gives the lawyer as regards the character of his business. To a man of high character and aims, and sensible of his obligations to his country and to civilization, it gives a chance of coming very near the popular ideal of the advocate, of the defender of the oppressed, the pursuer of the wrong-doer, the very ear of justice herself. We believe we may say, without hesitation, that the usage of the Bar of all civilized countries imposes on the leading men of the profession the duty of refusing the briefs of notorious rascals, or helping them in any way in the perpetration of moral frauds. A case was reported the other day in the Queen's Bench in London, in which a woman of light character sued an attorney for not defending an action, and letting judgment be taken against her by default. He proved that he refused to defend it for her, as she admitted the claim, and only sought for delay, and that her expectation that he would defend it was excited by a mistake of his clerk. The jury found for him without hesitation, and the Lord Chief Justice strongly commended him, and stated his course as that which was incumbent on all respectable practitioners: and yet the standard of professional morals in England is not nearly as high among the attorneys as it is among the barristers.

Of course, it may be said, and probably will be said by any lawyer:—"If I refuse to accept the retainers of scoundrels, they will go to some one else, who will accept them, and then the result will be the same in the end." But then keeping a brothel or any other disreputable calling may be defended in the same way. Some one is sure to keep as many as there is demand for, and why should not you? Besides, we deny that it makes no difference who brings the cases of rascals into court, as long as they are brought by some one. It makes a great deal of difference. If they are brought by men from the lower walks of the profession, because none others will bring them, the very fact stamps them with moral opprobrium, and calls the attention of the public to their real nature. Public sentiment receives no great injury from seeing a Tombs shyster defending lottery policy dealers or mock auctioneers, but public sentiment would derive serious injury from the entrance of Mr. Evarts or Mr. O'Conor on that line of business.

Every time, in short, a man in any conspicuous position, who is honored for his talents or learning or industry, leads people to believe that he cares for nothing but money in the prosecution of his calling, he undoubtedly weakens the popular faith in the very existence of morality. And there is no denying it, good men have been not a little pained and shocked to see that Fisk and Gould have been able to find their legal agents among the foremost jurists in the country, and even among the members of Henry Ward Beecher's church.

In ordinary times we might treat their relations with their legal advisers as an incident which, however regretable, possessed no great importance for the public. But these times are not ordinary. We are approaching in this State one of the gravest crises a civilized community has ever had to encounter, and grave crises call for plain speaking. The bar, we repeat, is the guardian of our jurisprudence and our judicial morals, and if it is going to resolutely refuse the trust, and even its foremost men take for their motto "The Devil take the hindmost," the people ought to know of it in time.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE

From the N. Y. World.

Telegraph operators are commonly a more intelligent class than so-called working-men, yet there has been for many months among the latter class no strike so needless and so incapable to command public sympathy as this of the former class, on their own showing, appears to be.

The right of telegraph operators or any other wage-receivers to combine to resist a reduction of wages, or to obtain an increase of wages, we do not dispute, but, on the contrary, would uphold, if it were powerfully disputed. This right, however, is not to be dissociated from their duty not to inflict such evil upon themselves and inconvenience upon the public as they are now inflicting, without sufficient and certain cause. It cannot have been the duty of the operators' organization to order a strike before every reasonable attempt was made to effect with their employers a fair conciliation of differences. It can never be the duty of that or any other similar organization to claim, as they impliedly claim, exclusive power to settle the amount of wages they will receive. That is as palpably unjust a claim as if the Western Union Company should claim exclusive power to settle the amount of work they will receive or wages they will pay.

Wage-receivers in this country will never advance themselves to the position of strength and public respect which they should deserve and receive until they can learn to consider themselves as but one of two parties to a bargain—entitled, indeed, to an equal voice which only the power to combine and to strike work if need be can render audible to narrow-minded and avaricious employers, but not entitled to more than an equal voice, not entitled to an exclusive voice. The workingmen of Great Britain understand their interests better. Strikes are there growing more infrequent every year; courts of conciliation or arbitrament are multiplying.

On the state of facts disclosed by the operators for themselves, and by the company for itself, public sympathy, which is reasoning and desires to be just, will go with the company. The officers of the company scarcely claim what they are entitled to claim—a right to have half a voice on the question of wages and work. They claim the right to an exclusive voice on the question of how many men in this office, how few men in that, a thrifty conduct of their business enjoins them to employ. Under the limitation suggested, that the relation of wages to work where they have but half a voice remains unaltered, this exclusive right cannot be denied them by operators or anybody else. It is needful to the good management of their business—is an essentially cardinal part of it. It is the hinge of profit or loss. As towards wage-receivers, it may be regarded as analogous to the right maintained by them of withdrawing many men from work, under the constraint of organization, who would prefer in their own private interest to continue work at wages repudiated by the striking authority.

One result of this telegraph strike is likely enough to be renewed impulsion given to the invention of labor-saving instruments, enabling telegraph companies to dispense with a good many brigades in their present army of operators. It is claimed, indeed, that such an instrument has been invented by Mr. Little, and that it will be put in operation over the wires of the National Telegraph Company when those wires got themselves built.

Mr. Little's invention is now attracting considerable attention from experts in telegraphy, and the philosophy of it is worth stating briefly. Intelligence is sent over telegraph wires by a continuous electric current broken at longer or shorter intervals, the breaks, too, varying in length. These breaks and these intervals between the breaks made at the transmitting end, or heard or recorded at the receiving end, constitute a sign language, easily translated from dots and dashes into letters and words. The present limits upon the speed of transmitting this sign language are two. The human hand cannot make more of the needful muscular contractions in an hour than those required of an operator in sending say 1000 words. At the receiving end the capacity of the ear to discriminate sounds from silence, and sounds of varying length from each other, may pass the muscular limit of the hand, but certainly it has a limit of its own. Little's invention undertakes the extension of both limits. He breaks the current ten times faster than figures can push and withdraw. He records these breaks, in all their variety of interval and of length, faster than the ear can hear. It hears only a continuous hum at either end. The breaks are made by passing properly perforated paper, itself non-conducting, through the course of the current. They are recorded on properly sensitized paper in which the chemicals are decomposed by the electric current and leave a stain corresponding to every perforation in the paper-ribbon at the transmitting station, and, of course, are as easily read. An essential part of the invention is the perforating machine, which, since it can work not much faster than a Morse operator, must be reduplicated and each manned by a separate operator to keep even one wire busy. The saving is expected to be in the cost of the less skilled labor required for the perforators and the fewer wires required to carry a given amount of business.

SHALL WE FUND OUR DEBT IN AN AMERICAN CONSOL?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Great Britain owes four thousand millions of dollars; the United States but twenty-five hundred millions. The annual interest on the British debt is $120,000,000; on ours, very nearly the same. In other words, we are paying as much interest on the two thousand millions of our debt that bear interest as Great Britain pays on double the amount.

Ought we to let this mortifying contrast continue indefinitely without making an energetic effort to efface it?

We cannot plead that those who contracted the debt placed it beyond our present reach.

On the contrary, they, though struggling desperately for the life of the republic, and spending millions per day in a most exhausting civil war, foresaw that peace would soon enable us to borrow at far lower rates than were then attainable. So, when they borrowed at 7 3-10 per cent., they borrowed for three years only, and when they borrowed at six per cent. they borrowed for no more than five years, though with a stipulation that they might pay at any time thereafter within the next fifteen years. The bulk of our debt now exists in the form of these "five-twenties," drawing six per cent. interest. A much smaller amount consists of "ten-forties," drawing five per cent. The "five-twenties" are all now within the Government's reach, having been issued more than five years ago; the "ten-forties" become so in 1872 or 1873.

We say that we ought to begin forthwith the funding of the five-twenties in a consol or long bond, payable specifically in coin, exempt from taxation, and (partly in consequence) drawing an interest of but 4 to 4½ per cent. We insist that, with good management and a good income, one thousand millions of our present debt may soon be funded in such a consol; saving to the Treasury fifteen to twenty millions of interest per annum.

As we have already stated, the vital condition precedent of such a conversion is *present financial strength*. If we are too poor to pay our debt if we would, we cannot borrow at low interest the means wherewith to redeem our bonds now drawing a rate too high for a thoroughly solvent nation, too low for one that is insolvent. If we are too dishonest to pay if we could, we can hardly borrow at all. In order to fund our debt in the proposed consol, we must convince the capitalists of either hemisphere that we *can* and *will* pay to the uttermost farthing. And the best way to convince them of this is to *keep paying*.

All this we have urged again and again for years. We urged it when the policy of paying was nowise complicated with other questions. We urged it before there was any President Grant or Secretary Boutwell, though we are very glad that there are now a President and Finance Minister who also commend the policy of proving our national solvency by paying. We have quoted the President's late message and the Secretary's simultaneous report, not at all as authority, but because their positions confirmed our own, and the considerations whereby they were maintained seemed to us irresistible.

The N. Y. *Times* tells its readers that

"Funding the debt at a lower rate of interest is an operation for the future. It is impracticable now. With our six per cents below par, it were folly to think seriously of floating a four per cent. security at that rate."

—How much below par are our six per cents.? And how much have they appreciated within the ten months of General Grant's administration? They certainly have risen more than half-way to par within that brief term, during which we have paid off some eighty millions of our debt. Who doubts that they will be above par at the close of ten months more of the same sort? Why not keep the road that we have thus far traveled so successfully?

—"But how will that enable us to fund at four per cent?"

Possibly, not at all. But let it be settled and understood that never, never shall we stop paying till our debt is wiped out, and every one will know that our Consols must steadily appreciate. And, while a six per cent. that the Treasury may call in to-morrow or next year may range very little above par, a 4 or 4½ that has thirty years to run, and which is certain to grow scarcer with the lapse of each year, may command a higher price. All depends on our ability, reinforced by our determination to get out of debt.

The adversaries of the paying and funding policy face a dozen ways at once. They clamor for resumption and against resumption; they would have the cart before the horse, or the horse riding in the cart—any or every thing that is impracticable or irrelevant. We must resume before we fund; but we must neither resume nor fund for several years yet. Governor Hoffman's message is a fair sample of their captious querulousness and determination to find fault any how. His assertion that the greenbacks are payable on demand is a fair specimen of their missiles.

Now we want specie payment resumed, and the national debt funded in a consol bearing a low interest—each of them so soon as may be—and we do not desire that either be postponed to the other. Let us resolve to pay ten millions per month of the principal of our debt, and keep doing it, and both resumption and funding will come about as naturally as March suns and rains insure the disappearance of winter snows. Resumption and funding are twins, and cannot be made antagonists. Hasten their welcome riumph!

FISH MAKING FIGHT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish is making fight n a new direction against the republicans of Cuba. He published recently in the *Herald*, with all the authority of his great name as a statesman, a positive declaration that the Cuban revolution is all over, and that there are now no republicans in the whole island except a few bands of robbers who lurk in the mountains, and who must soon surrender to Mr. Fish's friends the Spaniards, or else perish of starvation. The revolution having been thus suppressed by Spanish arms, Mr. Fish announces that he is going to buy the island, and annex it to the United States.

We have often heard this tale before; and now it is nothing but an attempt on the part of Mr. Sidney Webster and Mr. Fish to humbug the American people, and escape from the disagreeable complication in which they are personally involved. This one, the son-in-law, is counsel for the Spanish Government; the other, the father-in-law, is Secretary of State. The lawyer would naturally like to make money out of commissions on the purchase of Cuba; the Secretary of State wishes to keep an elevated office for which he is utterly unfit, so that he can continue to be a great man contrary to the decree of nature. Between them they get up this story of the failure of the revolution, and this project of buying the island.

As for the revolution having broken down, that is something we have heard of before. General Dulce used to report it more than a year ago; De Rodas has never ceased to send telegrams to Madrid to the same purport; and Mr. Fish has told it on every occasion for these three months—on what ridiculous authority his recent communication to Congress demonstrates. Nevertheless the republicans have steadily gained strength in Cuba, and the Spanish forces have required constant reinforcements to save them from the necessity of abandoning the island. And the falsehood is just as false when published now by Hamilton Fish as when published by a Spanish Captain-General at Havana during every month of the year.

The purchase of Cuba might have been practicable a year ago, and we are not certain that it may not still be practicable. Every day that it is delayed diminishes the value of the island; and if it is put off much longer, we shall not be likely to pay very extravagantly for the property. As it is, the best thing in Cuba is the Cuban people—a brave, determined, steady set of men, resolved never to submit to the despotism of Mr. Webster's Spanish clients and Mr. Fish's Spanish friends. For these people we shall not need to give a great deal of money. They are Americans born, and will naturally gravitate to the American republic without money and without price. Mr. Fish will not need to buy them, and they will not desire any more intimate relation with him than that of an enemy. All that is Spanish they hate by a natural instinct, and Mr. Fish they justly regard as Spanish.

It is vain for the Secretary of State to trump up these Spanish false reports for the postponement of his doom. He is in office not because he is fit for it, but because he gave presents to General Grant; his official conduct has covered the administration and the country with inextinguishable shame, and no quantity of Spanish *canards* can suffice to keep him in office much longer. The American people do not require any Spanish lawyers or Spanish fathers-in-law to administer their affairs.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

From the N. Y. Albion.

Contraction, whether in personal or national expenditure, is not a pleasant process; it is so much easier to expand—to trim our sails to the favoring winds of prosperity—than to take in canvas and make all taut against an impending storm. And still, unpleasant as the task is, it is precisely what the American people are now called upon to submit to. During the war, when gold, the standard of values, was rising in premium with rapidity, the opposite sensation was afforded. Merchants with heavy stocks of merchandise were constantly and agreeably employed in "marking up" goods for which they found a quick sale, as people were anxious to exchange a depreciating currency for something possessing intrinsic value. This was the era of sudden wealth, when families with settled incomes derived from real estate, or other sources, found the purchasing power of their money suddenly curtailed, but when nearly all those in business found the amount of their receipts largely in excess of any depreciation in the intrinsic value of the circulating medium. This condition of things lasted until the close of the war, when the issue of paper money and the immense expenditures of the Government suddenly ceased.

From that period until the present the tendency of monetary affairs has been towards contraction, and fortunate is it for the commerce of the country that the process was not more sudden or violent than it has been. Gold is now only about twenty per cent. above par, and this decline in the premium from 260, the highest point reached since the suspension of specie payments, has been accompanied by comparatively little derangement of the interests of the business community. That commerce is, to a certain extent, prostrated and industry paralyzed is a fact, but it may be accounted for by the operation of other causes than the contraction of the currency. The nation is saddled with an enormous weight of taxation—a weight which would tell terribly upon its energies in the most prosperous times, and which is made none the lighter by the fact that the country is passing through a financial crisis with respect to its circulating medium. Taking both these depressing influences into consideration, it is matter for astonishment not that trade is at a standstill, but that there are so few complaints and so little real distress. There does not seem to be much actual want among the laboring classes, and although a general dullness prevails, it is evident that matters are not yet at their worst. They are bad enough, however, and it should be the duty of the political economist and statesman to inquire as to the proper steps to be taken to alleviate the situation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
ED. PEACE, President.
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OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.
1223

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
1 1 10t

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
12 28 12t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.
W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.
1 3 12t

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870.
The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States and State tax, on demand.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.
1 5 5t

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 10th instant, until which time the transfer book will be closed.
W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.
1 5 6t

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.
12 29 11t

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.
12 21 18t

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 10th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.
12 31 4t 7

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.
12 31 15t

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.
12 31 15t

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.
D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.
12 31 15t

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1885) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.
12 31 12t

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.
12 31 15t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 29 60t

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870.
RICHARD COPE, Treasurer.
12 23 30t

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.
ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.
12 31 2w

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.
ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.
12 31 2w

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
D. BOYER BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 24 2t J1 6 10t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Secretary.
12 28 17t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars.
6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars.
6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars.
6 30 wtJ10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.
6 30 wtJ 10

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machines are manufactured at Nos. 234 and 236 S. FIFTH Street, and for sale on terms to suit all, at the salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
1 4 6t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.
9 45

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26t

EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL AND examine the Parham Sewing Machine before purchasing, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
1 4 6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York.
4 27mwf

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS,
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
8 6 stuth} PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.
They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.
T. L. JACOBS & CO., No. 1236 CHESNUT Street.
11 17 2mrp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 6rp four doors below Continental Hotel.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of
[4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
6 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 23 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.
2 17§

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TI

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Chemical Works of Rosengarten & Sons, Fitzwater street, above Eighteenth, were slightly damaged by fire last evening.

—Lewis Maxwell, aged ten years, slipped upon the ice on Saturday, and in falling broke his right arm. He resided at No. 1738 Coates street.

—John McDonald had one of his hands badly crushed on Saturday, by the machinery in Hoopes & Townsend's bolt factory. His wounds were attended to by Dr. Stees.

—A large meeting of the friends of the Order of American Mechanics was held on Saturday evening at the hall, Tenth and Spring Garden streets, to hear addresses respecting the Order.

—The Democratic Association of Pennsylvania celebrated the battle of New Orleans on Saturday evening by speeches from Lewis C. Cassidy, General McCandless, Charles W. Brooke, and others.

—James Morrow, residing at No. 1012 Filbert street, fell on the ice at Twenty-fifth and Lombard streets, yesterday afternoon, and fractured one of his legs. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—John Shinn, twenty-five years of age, fell through a bridge over the canal at Campbell's Mill, Manayunk, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured. He was removed to his residence, No. 4253 Main street.

—The fifty-first anniversary of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania occurred yesterday, and was celebrated by a public meeting being held in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. The clergy present were members of the Board of Trustees, several of whom took part in the service. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. Wadleigh. The annual report was read by Rev. Mr. Murhy of Germantown.

—The following gentlemen were elected on Saturday officers of the Nonpareil Typographical Society:—President, Owen A. Duffie; Vice-President, Henry J. Hampton; Treasurer, William Harris; Secretary, John Savage; Assistant Secretary, John Mead, Jr.; Stewards, John N. Hallowell, Thomas A. Hampton, William A. Burrows; Investigating Committee, J. B. Chant, J. H. Covvey, John M. Perry, William Goode, Thomas J. Rogers.

—The annual meeting of the Jewish Hospital Association was held yesterday at their hall, on Coates street, below Franklin. The fifth annual report of the association was read, showing that since the last annual meeting seventy-one members had identified themselves with the association. The number of reliable paying members is about 700, yielding an income from that source of $3500. It is believed, with proper efforts, $500 more will be added during the present year. During the year 1869 there were treated at the hospital as indoor patients 91 persons, 60 males, 31 females. With the exception of three all of these were discharged as cured. During the same time there were five deaths among the patients.

—A fire occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the large three-story brick building in the rear of 626, 628, 630, 632, and 634 Richmond street, owned and occupied by A. Horner, Jr., bedstead manufacturer, and before the flames were subdued the building was greatly damaged, and its contents, consisting of machinery and partly finished work, destroyed. By the active exertions of the firemen the front building, four stories high on Richmond street, used for finishing and storing work, was saved, as well as the surrounding property. The engine and boiler house attached to the building destroyed was also saved from damage. The loss of Mr. Horner on building is estimated at about $10,000, on machinery, $15,000, and on stock, $12,000, all of which, it is thought, is covered by insurance in home and foreign companies. Fire Marshal Blackburn, who was on the ground, states that the fire was supposed to be accidental, as the building was securely locked up when the flames were first discovered.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 122¼.

—Fears in Mexico of a general revolution are daily increasing.

—Nearly two hundred lives have been lost by flood in Chiapa, Mexico.

—Gustave Fischer, High Sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, has absconded with a large amount of money.

—Jerry Dunn, the murderer of the notorious Logan in New York, is said to be lying concealed in this city.

—Four hundred and thirty acres of land have been bought near Abelene, Kansas, by a Scottish emigration society.

—The great billiard match between Deery and Dion was played in San Francisco on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the former.

—Hon. W. Strong will, it is said, be nominated to the seat on the Supreme Bench resigned by Associate Judge Grier, and to which the late Mr. Stanton was appointed.

—The Winnipeg revolutionists have forced a loan from the Hudson Bay Company. Part of the money is to be applied to the purchase of material with which to start a newspaper.

—Two colored men being refused admittance to the dress circle of the Academy of Music, Charleston, have taken out warrants against the manager for violating the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

—Fisk, Gould & Co., of Erie, are held to bail by the Passaic County Court, N. J., to answer a charge of conspiring to rob a locomotive company, by charging illegal fares for transporting locomotives over the road.

—A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Alabama, that there has been no property in slaves since 1863, and that from 1861 to 1865 no legal judgments were given, the officers of the courts and Legislature being mere usurpers.

—Caldwell, charged with complicity in the New York drawback frauds, was discharged by the Montreal judge before whom the proceedings for his extradition were instituted, and by the connivance of his counsel effected his escape.

—Lopez's son is in Washington to represent his father's interests and to induce the administration to renew diplomatic intercourse with his Government. But first he will have to say where his father is, and to prove that his Government has any existence.

Foreign Affairs.

—A new Ministry has been formed in Spain.

—The French contingent military force is to be largely reduced.

—A trade's union riot broke out at Sheffield, England, on Saturday.

—The chief editors of the Paris *Rappel* have been sentenced to imprisonment and fine for violation of the Press laws.

—That the Pope will allow no discussion of the dogma of infallibility unless he is sure of its affirmation is confirmed.

—The home and also the foreign policy of the new French Ministry is to be enunciated in the Corps Legislatif to-day.

—A number of miners under sentence for participating in the riots at Aubin some time ago have been pardoned by the Emperor.

—President Grant purposes visiting the sovereigns of Europe, and making the voyage accompanied by a fleet of iron-clads; so at least runs the talk on the continent.

MARYLAND.

Message of Governor Bowie.

Governor Bowie gives the condition of the State finances as follows:—The total receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th September last were $3,002,090·58, which, added to the balance in the Treasury 30th September, 1868, $482,551·01, makes the total aggregate of the fiscal year $3,484,641·59. The total disbursements for the same year were $3,039,301·18, leaving a remainder in the Treasury September 30, 1869, of $445,340·41. The aggregate debts of the State for which interest has to be provided were, on the 30th September, 1869, $12,692,638·96.

EDUCATION OF NEGROES.

In connection with the subject of education throughout the State, the fact occurs to my mind that a portion of our population consists of colored freedmen, for whose education no legislative provision has yet been made. If at a period, immediate or remote, they are to become citizens, possessed of the elective franchise, would not sound policy dictate such education of the colored population as would prepare them intelligently to exercise the elective franchise, and as citizens, to judge for themselves of the proper workings of our political system, and not be misled by the crafts and clamors of designing and unscrupulous politicians? Education among the colored people of the State would have a beneficial effect in rendering them more valuable in any position they may be destined to fill. It would doubtless render them as a class more virtuous and provident, and better members of the community in which they live. It is not proposed to add to the burdens of taxation for the purpose of educating the colored population, nor to suggest that colored children be admitted into the schools with the whites; but that the taxes which are paid by the colored taxpayers for school purposes be set apart for the education of the colored children, and that educational facilities be extended to this class of our population, and such encouragement given as will show that we have due consideration for their welfare and prosperity.

The Governor argues at great length against the fifteenth amendment, and, of course, opposes its adoption very warmly.

COMPENSATION FOR EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

On this subject he says:—That the State of Maryland has a just, and the strongest claim, upon the United States for the value of her emancipated slaves, there can be no equitable doubt, and I submit this claim for your action, as required no less by a sense of justice, than from the necessities of a large number of our citizens, who, in yielding up this property to the mandate of the State, made in accordance with the invitation of the President of the United States, subjected themselves to immediate ruin. No argument is necessary to substantiate this claim. It may be that the present condition of national finances will not justify the payment, or the present temper of the Congress of the United States will not now sanction the acknowledgment of this just claim, but it is none the less your duty and mine to continue to assert it, to the end that ultimate justice may be done the people of the State who have so largely suffered from this cause. I cannot hope for any immediate relief, but I do entertain the hope that in time the amplest justice will be accorded us, and therefore I suggest, at present, merely the passage of resolutions respectfully, but firmly, demanding compensation at the earliest date that the exigencies of the National Treasury will allow.

The Chinese Question.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes official statistics showing the arrival at that port of a total of 138,586 Chinese immigrants, consigned to the six companies, as follows:—Ning Yeang, 46,867; Yeang Wo, 28,207; Hop Wo, 25,002; See Yup, 19,111; Sam Yup, 15,023; San On, 4376. These six companies are officially recognized by the Emperor of China, and they keep a careful guardianship of all the persons consigned to them. Their records show that 37,323 have returned to China alive, and that the dead bodies of 10,426 have been sent home for interment, leaving a total of 90,837 now on the Pacific coast. Of these about 41,000 are in California, 12,000 in Montana, 10,000 in Idaho, 8500 along the Pacific Railroad, 8000 in Oregon, 7000 in Nevada, and 4000 elsewhere scattered. Of the Chinese in California 31,700 are adult males, 4800 adult females, 3000 children, 1307 old and decrepit; and 183 in jail. San Francisco has 17,000 Chinese inhabitants, 1576 of whom are merchants, butchers, bakers, etc., 764 laundry men, 2780 cigar makers, 4580 domestic servants, 1500 operatives, 830 shoemakers, 17 doctors, 16 artists, etc. Only 1000 are put down as "laborers," and 70 as rag and offal gatherers. It further appears that 12,761 have arrived from China during this year, and that the returning tide (including dead bodies) carried back 13,104; so that there were, on the 20th of November 343, less active names on the books of the companies than there were on the 1st of January.

The six companies collect and remit to China the savings of their wards, sending from $20,000 to $100,000 by each steamer. This amount is made up of small sums, mainly to aid the immigration of friends hither, precisely as our Irish and German fellow-citizens have done for years. The Chinese who come to this country are not "Coolies." They are for the most part educated men, and are all of them free agents. Their religious and social prejudices are such that in coming to America they do not cease to be Chinese. They will not for many years, if ever, naturalize as American citizens. Only through allegiance to the Celestial Empire that is seen do they hope to attain the Celestial that is unseen. Even their bones must be buried in the native soil or the unfortunate dead is damned. The bone gatherers of the six companies are active workers. No Chinese is buried in America, nor yet at sea. These curious people will not separate from the companionship of friends or go beyond the reach of their companions, lest the dread evil of unknown burial befall them. With these facts, which have been often presented and are incontrovertible, the "Chinese question" resolves itself into this: whether we will have the cheap and faithful labor that comes to us from the Orient; and whether, having it, we will protect the laborer in those inalienable rights which are guaranteed to the humblest citizen. The bugaboo that America will ever be ruled by the Chinese is already losing force. It will never become more than a "question" in our politic.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 24	MOON SETS	11 38
SUN SETS	4 50	HIGH WATER	6 25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 28
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 28
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Jan. 1
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Jan. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 11
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan. 11
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Java	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 13
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 15
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 18
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian lines, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Norw. barque Arcadia, ——, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. K. Manning, Gandy, Cienfuegos, Warren & Greene.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, cleared at San Francisco 28th ult. for Liverpool.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 8th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Doane, hence, at New York 8th inst., and cleared again to return.
Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Barque India, Lopschinsky, for Philadelphia, remained at London 26th ult.
Brig Nuevitas, Trask, for Bath, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.
Schr Thomas McBride, Naulty, hence, at Washington, D. C., 6th inst.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, hence, at Fall River 6th instant.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Lloyd, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Ralph Carleton, Curtis, hence, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst., and sailed again next morning.
Schr Alabama, Vanglider, from Salem for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.
Schr West Wind, Hawkins, hence for Providence, at New York 7th inst.
Schrs J. M. Richards, Irving, and Eliza Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 6th inst.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.
Schrs Virginia, Bearse, hence, and John Farnum, Baker, from New Castle, Del., at Boston 7th inst.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, at Providence 7th inst., from from New Castle, Del.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, hence, at Norwich 6th inst.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, cleared at Charleston 6th inst. for Savannah.
Schrs W. Gitturn, Mehaffey, and B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 8th inst.
Schr George Nevenger, Hickman, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.
Schr N. W. Magee, King, at Portland 6th inst. from Portsmouth, to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the night of the 20th January, 1870, a fixed red light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the southeast point of Rose Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. The station consists of a wooden dwelling one story high, with a Mansard roof, from which rises a wooden tower bearing the lantern and illuminating apparatus. The building is painted a light drab, with brown trimmings. The lantern is black. The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the sixth order. The focal plane is at a height of 50 feet above the level of the sea; therefore the light should be visible from the deck of a vessel in clear weather at a distance of 12 nautical miles.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1870.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
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TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

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BEST QUALITY RAISINS,
ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS, ETC.

Every description of Fine Groceries.

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
ERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23§

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 12§

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
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Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,

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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.

The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

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Grand Bal Masque,

THURSDAY, January 20, 1870,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.
Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.
Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.
Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.
The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—
WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. HERBERT, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENKERT, No. 716 Chesnut street.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street.
RICHARD T. SCHMIDT, music store, No. 640 Arch street.
G. A. SCHWARTZ, No. 1006 Chesnut street.
FRED'K BALTZ, No. 118 Walnut street.
LOUIS TOURNY, No. 227 N. Second street.
LOUIS MEYER'S music store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
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1 8 11 13 15 18 19 20 7t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 10,
LAST TIME. LAST TIME. LAST TIME.
WILLIAM TELL. LEFRANC.
Sig. LEFRANC in his renowned part of ARNOLDO.
Increased CHORUS and ORCHESTRA. Grand BALLET, new DRESSES, new APPOINTMENTS, and the same great CAST as on its previous successful representation.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Jan. 11,
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.
Donizetti's beautiful Opera,
POLIUTO;
OR, THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
New and gorgeous dresses, splendid *mise-en-scene* and appointments.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG in an entire new role.
Joint appearance of
MISS C. L. KELLOGG and SIG. C. LEFRANC,
Together with Signors REYNA, BARILI, and others.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12—BRIOL.
NORMA.
Madame BRIOL in her great character of NORMA, with an immense cast.
Reappearance of the renowned Tenor, Sig. B. MASSIMILIANI.
Seats for any performance now for sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

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CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
BLOW FOR BLOW and
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
MISS LAURA KEENE as LUCY ARUNDEL.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Boucicault's play, MERCY DODD.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
LAURA KEENE.
Three pieces—MATRIMONY, IS SHE MAD? ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.
SATURDAY, MATINEE—SCHOOL.
MISS SUSAN GALTON
and Galton Opera Company.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ½ to 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 10,
Eighth Night of the highly successful new ROMANTIC MILITARY DRAMA,
In four acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "The Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS and
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Are specially engaged to give the effects incidental to the Drama.
THIS SATURDAY, "NOT GUILTY" MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

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THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 10,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
With new Scenery,
Fine Effects and Great Cast,
LITTLE EM'LY.
MARTHA..... MRS. JOHN DREW
Aided by the full Company.
SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock, only MATINEE of LITTLE EM'LY.
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THE GREAT GYMNAST, Frank A. Gibbons, Miss Eva Brent, Miss Adah Richmond, Signor Giavelli and Learned Dogs, Mr. Larry Tooley, Mr. Sam Devere, Mr. Thomas Winnett, AVENTURES DES CRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

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BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
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THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe
Introducing, First Time—LAWYER AND CLERK.
First Time—CROWLE'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.
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Admission free. 1 13§

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EVERY EVENING, at 7½, and MATINEE on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
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What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE?
Cheaper than any place in the city.
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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870.

DEMOCRACY IN INDIANA.

The resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Indiana, in State Convention assembled, on Saturday last, abundantly prove that they still submit to the dictatorship of leaders as unfit to direct the destinies of this country as the Bourbon prince who had "the head of a mule and the heart of a tiger." They have had ample opportunities during the last ten years to imbibe at least a few of the new ideas with which the world is teeming, and repeated defeats, if nothing else, should have taught them the necessity of making a display of deference to the spirit of the age and the repeated decisions of their fellow-citizens. But they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and they propose now to reopen and keep open all old issues until Democratic ideas prevail, and the triumph of the doctrines of Brick Pomeroy is complete. They have substituted for submission to the will of the people, which in former times constituted the fundamental creed of the party, a dogged determination to cling to exploded dogmas and obsolete notions, in spite of a succession of solemn and irreversible condemnations by immense majorities and by Congressional, executive, and judicial authorities. In spite of the anxiety of the nation to enjoy the blessings of peace, they propose to fight over again the stormy political battles of the last five years; to set aside the reconstruction measures; to create new doubts about the sacredness of the public debt; to abolish protection, and go back to free trade; to insist upon the retention of caste distinctions in the regulation of the elective franchise; and to maintain all the old facilities for fraud in the precipitate naturalization of newly-arrived emigrants. Such a declaration of principles is an insult to the intelligence of the voters who are invoked to support it, not only because it demands that they shall stultify themselves by approving in 1870 what they have condemned over and over again, but because it seeks the endorsement of measures as impracticable as they are unwise and unjust. Its ruling idea is that the whole country must be turned upside down for the purpose of maintaining the consistency of a beaten party, and converting stupid leaders into apparent wiseacres. All that is practical in it is mischievous, and all that is abstract is absurd. It displays no comprehension of the live issues of the day, or sympathy with the active and big world which exists outside of the fœtid circle of Nasby politicians. It proposes to do nothing which will benefit a single human being, while it reeks with anxiety to open a Pandora's box of evils. It promises no more practical relief from any existing trouble or difficulty than could be extracted from the mummery of an Indian medicine-man, and it proves the unfitness of its authors for power by showing their determination to ignore alike the wishes and the interests of those from whom they are vainly seeking a reversal of patriotic verdicts.

CORPORATION TAXES.

The yearly revenue of Pennsylvania in round numbers amounts to five million dollars. Of this sum more than three millions are raised from the various corporations doing business in the State, principally by the taxes on their capital stock, income, gross receipts, and tonnage. This system, by which the load of taxation is taken from the backs of the people and put on the broad shoulders of the monopolists of the Commonwealth, is the result of the fixed policy of the Republican party in this State. For instance, the Democratic State administrations raised nearly one million and a half per annum by a direct tax on real estate. In 1866 this was lifted from the people, and a new tax on the gross receipts of transportation companies imposed.

The revenue derived from this source, together with that arising from the gradual increase in the amount realized by the State from other corporation taxes, has more than made up what was remitted to the people by the abolition of the tax on real estate. These transportation companies have "constitutional scruples" on the subject of the payment of the taxes on tonnage and gross receipts, and ever since they were respectively imposed—1864 and 1866—appeals have been taken by the companies from the taxation as fixed by the Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and the litigation still continues. The companies are afflicted with a desire to aid in the fulfilment of a great public policy—the advancement of inter-State commerce; and taking a broad, statesmanlike view of the matter, they have decided that these taxes, in part, burden commerce between the States, and therefore, in the interest of the public, they decline paying a large proportion of them. The tonnage tax is from two to five cents per ton, and that on gross receipts is three-fourths of one per centum. The transportation companies say that they can only constitutionally be charged with a tonnage tax on freight both taken up and delivered within Pennsylvania, and that none can be imposed for freight consigned *from* or *to* places outside of the State. They also claim that so much of their gross receipts as is derived from freight charges on this inter-State commerce is likewise by force of the Constitution exempt from taxation.

There is due the State for one single year (1868) from only three companies—Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad—nearly two hundred thousand dollars of disputed tonnage and gross receipts tax. This will give some idea of the amount due from all the various companies since the tax was first imposed. The ground assumed by them is that a tax imposed on tonnage or on the gross receipts derived therefrom is, in effect, a tax on the consignees; and that where these parties are residents of another State the tax is void as a duty on imports or exports, or a tonnage duty, and is a regulation of commerce between the States, which, it is contended by them, can only be done by Congress. The Commonwealth's officers answered these objections by saying, in a test case—Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—that the tax in question is neither a regulation of commerce, nor an impost or duty on imports or exports, nor is it a duty on tonnage, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, but it is simply a tax on the profits of the company arising from their entire freight business, without discriminating between that both received and delivered within the State, and that transported without the State by other companies, after this company had both received and delivered the same within the State; and that, even assuming this act to be, in some measure, a regulation of commerce, yet it is local in its operations, and inasmuch as Congress has not exercised its power in the premises, and has enacted no law with which this act conflicts, the same is constitutional. Further, that the company's road was not a highway of nature, but an artificial one, and the State might have refused to allow the same to cross its territory. Having permitted it to be built, its power of taxation over it is unlimited, except so far as controlled by the terms of her grant to the company.

The court below decided in favor of the corporations and against the State, on the ground assumed, that the tax was really paid by the consignees of the goods transported. It was considered that if a small tax could be imposed, so might a large one; and if the power was conceded to the State at all, no limit could be put upon its exercise, and the State might then support itself at the expense of its neighbors by a tax which would in effect discriminate against non-residents. One of the main objects in forming a Federal Government being to prevent the States legislating to the disadvantage of their neighbors and harassing commerce, it was decided that public policy required that the States should be denied a power the abuse of which would produce this result.

In this particular case it was decided that coal mined in Schuylkill county, and thence transported to this city by the Reading Railroad—although it was both taken up and delivered within the State—was not liable to the tonnage tax, because it was consigned to dealers in New York. The Supreme Court, while paying a merited compliment to the great learning and ability displayed in the opinion delivered in the Court below (Pearson, P. J.), wisely declined settling a delicate question of public policy by judicial action, and observed that "a case of simple doubt should be resolved favorably to the State law, leaving the correction of the error, if it be one, to the Federal judiciary." They decided these corporations and their works to be the creatures of the State, and subject to her will. Doubtless these cases will finally be disposed of in the Supreme Court of the United States. They illustrate what might be called the "constitutional complaint" of all great corporations and moneyed institutions, that of obtaining their franchises from the Commonwealth as an act of grace, and then, when become wealthy through the monopoly thus bestowed on them, on the flimsiest pretexts endeavoring to deprive the State of its revenue, which must be collected either from them or from the people. The idea of a corporation declining to pay a tax because it is against "public policy" is as dangerous as it is novel, as it puts the company in the light of an agent protecting the consignee in another State. The true solution of the question of public policy as connected with the tonnage tax is this:—At present, being small and imposed on all tonnage, and there being no discrimination against our Ohio and New York neighbors, it is in no sense a regulation of commerce or a tax on imports or exports, but is merely a tax on the companies, regulated by the amount of their business. If, however, the State is ever foolish enough to discriminate in favor of local and against inter-State transportation, and thus show a design to either impede commerce or make our neighbors support our State government, then the proper remedy is for Congress to interfere, under its power "to regulate commerce between the States," and prevent such unfair discrimination. It is a very nice point to draw the line in a case of this kind between a tax on tonnage which is a fair tax on the business of a company, and one which amounts to an attempt to interfere with commerce between the States, and to tax New York and Ohio for our benefit. As this is a question of dollars and cents, it is impossible for a court of law to fix any arbitrary amount beyond which a State shall not lay a tonnage tax, and obviously the whole question is one of public policy which is entirely outside the domain of the judiciary. Congress, the law-making power, can alone deal with such questions. Last winter, at the tail end of the legislative session, an infamous tax bill passed the lower house at Harrisburg, and stuck in the Senate. It only wanted two days of the final adjournment, and votes were in demand. It is perfectly well known an offer was made by the patrons of the bill to shift a large amount of taxation from certain companies and put it on petroleum, etc., to be paid by the people on condition that these companies should *persuade (?)* certain of their friends, commonly called "roosters," to vote for the bill. It failed, but perhaps if there had been more time the result would have been different. We will keep an eye on the Legislature this winter, to see that it does not offset the back tonnage tax by some new villainy.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

It is positively asserted that a treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States has recently been negotiated, and that it will probably be sent to the Senate to-day. The stipulated amount of the purchase money is $1,500,000, which is to be used for the liquidation of the debt of the new acquisition, and our Government is to acquire not only a general title to the territory conveyed, but absolute ownership of all forts, docks, custom-houses, arsenals, and other public buildings. A much better bargain has been made in this case than in the purchase of the Danish West Indian possessions, and if we are to "enlarge the area of freedom" anywhere in the Antilles, perhaps the most available spot they contain has been chosen. The treaty stipulates that our new colored fellow-citizens are not to gain the great Southern blessing of "State Rights" immediately after annexation, but their country is to be held as a territory until such time as Congress shall provide for its formal and complete admission into the Union. Its inhabitants will thus enjoy a needed opportunity for obtaining gradual instruction in the American system of government. They have hitherto been too strongly disposed to adopt the Jeff. Davis style of rebelling when the results of elections were not satisfactory, and of seeking to have their own way generally, without regard to the rights of their neighbors, but after they get some of this nonsense knocked out of their heads they may become very faithful and useful citizens. Of the utility of their soil, under proper culture, to the Union, there can be no doubt. Its adaptation to the growth of coffee and sugar would alone render it a desirable acquisition, and if peace and order are established within its boundaries, it will, by diminishing American dependence upon foreign nations for these indispensable articles, prove a valuable addition to our industrial and commercial resources.

It seems to be well understood that a strong combination has been formed to make a ravaging raid upon the State Treasury, under the pretense of obtaining relief for the rich farmers of the border counties of Pennsylvania who, five or six years ago, had a few hogs, sheeps, cows, or fence rails captured by the Rebels. A large portion of any money voted for this purpose will inevitably go into the pockets of the lobbyists or middlemen who act as agents in pressing these claims, if not into the possession of the members who sanction them. If all the losses of the war are to be counted up and paid for upon the system on which these bills are made out, the treasuries of the world could not defray them, and the American people would be doomed to hopeless and perpetual poverty in a vain effort to satisfy the insatiable leeches that would be fastened upon them. We hope that every legislator will, in mercy to the body of the people, resist the threatened new extortion. If they have any money to spare let them devote it to the reduction of the State debt, to the increase of the appropriation to common schools, or distribute it among the counties which are overtaxed for the bounty funds assumed by many other Commonwealths.

The Spanish ministerial crisis has terminated by Rivero, President of the Cortes, accepting the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral Topete that of Marine, and Sagosta that of State. General Prim, who was the brains of the revolution, is out of office, and the principal interest of the Spanish situation is now involved in his next move. It is not likely that he will retire to the background at this time, and it would not be a matter for surprise to hear that a counter revolution had been started by him. The attempts hitherto made by the republicans against the provisional government have principally failed through want of organization and an efficient leader, and if Prim should declare for a republic he would probably have but little difficulty in organizing the various disaffectants and overturning the regency. That a republic could be maintained for any length of time, or carried on with any success, we do not believe now any more than we did a year ago, and the prospects that Spain will become a second Mexico are more apparent with each succeeding move on the political chess-board.

The Winnipegers are carrying on their revolution in a style that is a little remarkable and that presages well for their success. They are so far away from Canada that they are relieved from any serious fears of an invasion, for the present at least, so they have determined to prosecute hostilities in an enlightened manner by establishing a newspaper. For this purpose they have extorted from the Hudson Bay Company a loan of £850, by abstracting a safe containing that amount. Of this sum £550 was used in purchasing a press and printing materials, and a paper devoted to the interests of the insurgents, and to be called the *Independent*, will shortly be issued. This proceeding gives us reason to expect much of the performances of the Winnipegers in the future; and with a fair chance to put their cause in a proper light before the world, there is good reason to believe that, through the medium of the *Independent*, they will ultimately gain their independence.

The son of President Lopez of Paraguay is now in Washington, for the ostensible purpose of inducing our Government to take some action in his father's favor, or at least to renew diplomatic intercourse with him. Lopez junior arrived just a little too late, as he was preceded by the information, from apparently reliable sources, that his father had been finally defeated, and had been forced to fly before the allies without even a shadow of an army to represent his cause any longer in the field. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that the son came to the United States to avoid the certain ruin that he saw impending, and with but little expectation that the United States would do more than afford him an asylum. It is impossible not to admire the desperate and heroic resistance of the elder Lopez and his devoted adherents, but the despotism that ruled Paraguay was of a most degrading kind, and it is for the benefit of civilization that it is annihilated.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

A meeting will be held this evening at Concert Hall for the purpose of putting before the public the claims of the Newsboys' Home. Through the medium of such an institution as this an immense amount of good can be done in behalf of a class of children who are particularly deserving. The newsboys are generally intelligent and industrious, but their mode of life puts them in the way of many temptations, and a large majority of them know nothing of the comforts and restraints of home, but are turned out upon the streets at a time of life when they are particularly impressionable to good or evil influences. A Newsboys' Home that will provide them with substantial food and comfortable lodgings, and encourage them in habits of economy, to say nothing of the moral and religious influences that will be thrown around them, cannot but have a beneficial effect in training them up to be useful and honorable men, and in reclaiming them from the evil effects of the wild life of the streets. Mr. Charles Gibbons will this evening give a history of the efforts that have been made in behalf of the newsboys of this city, and will show what yet remains to be done. Mr. Gibbons will be followed by Mr. Tracy, of the New York Lodging House for Newsboys, and Mr. Dupuy, of the New York Children's Aid Society, who will describe the workings of their respective institutions and demonstrate their importance to society. Rev. Phillips Brooks, who, during his residence in this city, labored with much success in this particular field, will deliver an address, and the meeting will undoubtedly be one of unusual interest. There will be no charge for admission and no collection, as it is desired merely, on this occasion, to impress our philanthropic citizens with an idea of the importance of the Newsboys' Home and the extent of the benefits that are likely to result to society from it. We sincerely hope that there will be a large attendance, and that the meeting will result in some practical good to the newsboys.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

A T

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ALL OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COATS, COATS—PANTS, PANTS—VESTS, VESTS—
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Y O U N G
MÆNNERCHOR
GRAND
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 27, 1870.
TICKETS,
ADMITTING
A GENTLEMAN
AND
ONE LADY,
FIVE DOLLARS
EXTRA LADIES' TICKETS,
EACH
ONE DOLLAR.
FOR SALE
AT THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES,
NEWS STANDS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
AND OF
1 6 8 16 14 16 21 24 27] THE MANAGERS.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of PINE and BROAD Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 7 1wm5t Secretary.

NOT EASILY FORGOTTEN.—WHEN we buy a good quality of family coal we are not likely to forget the place where it was purchased. This is our case exactly. Having laid in our supplies at the depot of J. G. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, and finding by its clear burning that it is of the best quality, carefully prepared, and free from dust, while our bills are very reasonable, we cannot be induced to go anywhere except to "HANCOCK'S." 1 5 wsm6w

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
1 8 3t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of taxes, payable on demand. H. W. GRAY,
1 8 3t Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 169 N. TENTH Street, above Arch.
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN BIDDLE, Secretary.
Philada., Jan. 7, 1870. 1 7 4t

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, free from United States and State tax, payable on and after the 5th instant.
1 4 6t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 30 10t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 td]12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 stu&th13t H. P. SCHEETY, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mw12t P. LAMB, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 13 mth 8t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand, free of all tax. MATTHIAS MARIS,
1 10 1t Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of THE MAMMOTH VEIN COAL AND IRON CO. will be held on THURSDAY, 20th January, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 432 LIBRARY Street, for the purpose of devising means for developing and improving the Company's property. By order of the President.
January 10. [1t*] JOHN SEITZINGER, Secretary.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING Machine is a first-class Lock-Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material. Call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 4 6t

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1 6 6t*

CLOTHING.

SWEEPING OUT!

CLEAN SWEEP!
CLOSE OUT CHEAP!
PRICES ALL DOWN!
WEATHER'S COLD!
MUST BE SOLD!
CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN!

BIG TRADE!
WHO'S AFRAID?
COME! DON'T BE RASH!
ALL PRIME!
NOW'S YOUR TIME!
BRING ALONG YOUR CASH!

We are making a
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!!

And we offer at Prices which are
Absolutely unapproachable!
All Prices Down! Down!! Down!!!
All prices Down! Down!! Down!!!

AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Limited Partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York; that the name and firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WILBUR, STEWART & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of Dry Goods on commission and otherwise, and such articles as are usually dealt in by dealers in such wares and goods; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are LIONEL A. WILBUR, WILLIAM S. STEWART, and WILLIAM P. BROCK; that the said LIONEL A. WILBUR is a General Partner, and his place of residence is at Flatbush, county of Kings and State of New York, and that the said WILLIAM S. STEWART is also a General Partner, and his place of residence is in the city and county of New York; that the said WILLIAM P. BROCK is a Special Partner, and his place of residence is in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; that the amount of capital contributed by the said Special Partner is the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, and that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the third day of January, 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of January, 1873.
Dated New York, January 3, 1870.
LIONEL A. WILBUR,
W. S. STEWART,
WM. P. BROCK.
Witness, WM. HENRY ANTHON.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1870.—WE have taken the Store No. 28 WHITE Street, near Church street.
1t s WILBUR, STEWART & CO.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsl0m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTER
For 1870
HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY
JOHN McKILLOP & CO.,
From their New Office,
No. 16 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia,
Formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers.
This is the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable work of the kind ever published in America.
Wholesale merchants, and all others interested, are invited to call and make a thorough and critical examination of its merits. Subscribers will be supplied with regularity and despatch. 1 4 6t4p

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 13 FETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street,
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12t

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mths

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Now on exhibition, the following notable Pictures:—
"A Glimpse of Yo-Semite Valley," T. Hill.
"Lobster Catching," De Haas.
"The Land of Beulah," Samuel T. Gerry
"Coming Thro' the Woods," S. Anderson.
"The Anxious Mother," Ouet Jute
"Mid-Ocean," W. T. Richards.
"The Toilet," Meyer von Bremen.
And others, the works of Hoguet, Van Schendel, De Jonghe, Carl Hubner, Casilear, Moran, Shattuck, Willcox, etc. etc. 1 5 wfm3t

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON HEAPE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
Egg and Stove.....$7 per ton.
Large Nut.....6 "
Eagle Vein Nut.....5'50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
12 13 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET,
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY, FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove.....$7
Nut, per ton.....$6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$401,679 00
Bills Receivable	16,795 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135 48
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	35,000 00
Pittsburg Sevens	15,000 00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,990 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	12,344 41
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan	34,570 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company Loan	8,502 50
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
United States Loan, six per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867	55,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,302 50
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,493 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	27,952 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan	18,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan	28,350 00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan	22,352 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares	23,267 38
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 25
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares	3,397 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 29 shares	998 88
Real Estate	30,000 00
Cash	4,129 06
	$1,034,390 48

1 7 6t§ WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.
IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE
BETWEEN
Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.
Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.
No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.
Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.
Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,
No. 44 South FIFTH Street.
Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,
Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.
JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.
N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 3 lmrp

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED,
1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St.,
JUST BUILT.
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION; Eighty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam.
Apply to
JOHN CRUMP, Builder,
1 5 6t4p No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

Gin-Soaked Juveniles.

"O Youth and Innocence! O Milk and Water!" sang Byron once. "O Gin and Juveniles! O Boys and Burglary!" he might sing were he living now, and about to relate what I am. James Martin and Larry Smith are the names of two boys who have not yet completed their tenth year. Some months ago they were discovered by the police in a Greenwich street store, which they had forcibly entered by means of burglars' tools in the night time. After a mild and affectionate reprimand by the magistrate before whom they were taken, they were discharged. A few days after, in company with another interesting *gamin* named John Flynn, they were ferreted out under similar circumstances in a Leonard street store, helping themselves indiscriminately to cigars, tobacco, and whisky, of which they had consumed and were about to carry away with them one hundred dollars' worth. For this offense they were committed to Randall's Island; but like many an older criminal, of far deeper dye, were released and cast adrift long before the term of their expatriation was completed. On Saturday Martin and Smith, the two youngest of the trio, were again discovered in the antepenultimate stages of intoxication. Cause, ten cents worth of gin. These young victims of the bottle were handed over to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. I presume, like other celebrated drunkists, they will develop into temperance lecturers, and we shall have a batch of reformed juvenile inebriates descanting upon the temptations of the decanter, with illustrations from memory!

Reporters and Police Justices.

One of the privileges which the reporters of New York from time immemorial have enjoyed, is admission behind the judicial desk, where they are allowed to examine the magistrates' minutes, and are furnished with every facility for obtaining all the information they desire. This has been the rule at Yorkville, at Jefferson and Essex Market, and at the Tombs Police Courts, with all of the justices of which tribunals they have been on the best of terms. A turning has been found in the long lane, however, and Jefferson Police Court is the scene where it occurs. An ambitious youth who has just jumped from a Special Sessions advocate to a clerkship in this court, boasts that he is going to have the reporters henceforth barred out, and that he don't care a continental for the result. This looks very much as if the police justices were afraid of the free access which they have hitherto been furnishing to their documents, and were anxious to effect a change in the most gradual and unsuspicious manner possible. It is likewise behaving very ungratefully to the reporters, to whom the police justices owe many a good turn. Heaven knows how many a neat judicial puff has been scrimmaged into a police report through the ingenuity of the Bohemian who made it. At the best the reporters have no easy time in the transaction of their business. The investigations before the magistrates are conducted in so low a tone—as though Justice were smuggling through something she were ashamed of—that it is impossible for the attendant Bohemians to catch the names and the circumstances without an infinite amount of eavesdropping and neck-stretching; and if one of their reports happens to be substantially incorrect when it appears in next morning's paper, he is liable to be frowned down by the judge whose name figures in it for the rest of his natural existence.

Artistic Begging.

To beg well it is necessary to begin early in life, and to see begging in all its forms it is imperative that you visit Printing House Square with your eyes wide open. It is the great headquarters for alms-asking in New York. Every variety of the beggar is there or thereabouts, from the armless artist who whittles sticks with a knife held between his toes, to the dilapidated mother with twins at her breast and the inevitable penny-song or shoe-lacers in her hands. Within the past week, however, appeared a new beggar, who threatens to cast all the others into the shade. During these first few days of his engagement, so to speak, he has drawn in the nickels to a surprising extent. Every lover of the curious gives him a penny or two, and the boot-blacks and newsboys, in a body, have contributed a largesse not to be despised. What is this beggar's peculiarity? Let me tell you. He has a glass eye, which he is in the habit of taking out at stated intervals and handing around for the inspection of the surrounding crowd. The eye itself is a remarkable one, being in striking contrast to his one natural eye in size and color. The effect, when he has it in, is of course weirdly striking, and the effect when he has it out hardly less so. It is extremely large, so enormous that you wonder how a human socket can comfortably contain it. The iris is crimson in color, and the white is brilliantly glazed. No other beggar stands a chance when this one is by. If Lazarus had had a glass eye, he would have had no occasion to gobble up the crumbs which the canines refused, or to long for Abraham's bosom. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening *William Tell* will be repeated, with Signor Lefranc in the *role* of "Arnoldo." This fine work is so seldom heard that its performance on this occasion ought to attract as large an audience as was in attendance on last Wednesday.

To-morrow Donizetti's opera of *Poliuto* will be given, with Signor Lefranc and Miss Kellogg in the leading *roles*, and on Wednesday Madame Briol will appear as "Norma."

AT THE CHESNUT Byron's drama of *Blow for Blow* and the comedietta of *Two Can Play at that Game* will be repeated this evening.

On Wednesday and Thursday Boucicault's new play of *Mercy Dodd* will be produced, and on Friday Miss Laura Keene will have a farewell benefit, when *Matrimony, Is She Mad?* and the *Actress by Daylight* will be given.

On Monday next Miss Susan Galton and her Opera Company will appear.

AT THE ARCH Arthur Halliday's drama of *Little Em'ly*, adapted from Dickens' novel of "David Copperfield," will be produced this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a new programme of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* has made a decided hit, and it will be repeated this evening and until further notice. This piece is put upon the stage in handsome style, and its great battle scene is superior to anything of the kind that has ever been attempted in this city.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the pantomime of *The Old Woman that Lived in the Shoe* and a variety of novelties will be performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute a number of new tricks at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second series of Mr. Pugh's "Star" course will commence on January 31, when Wendell Phillips will discuss "The Questions of To-morrow." Other lecturers of distinguished ability are also announced at this second series, which promises to be even more worthy of patronage than the first.

The sale of tickets will commence on the 20th instant.

—On the last day of the year the editor of a Georgia daily paper informed his readers (or those who would have been such, had he permitted) that he published no editorials because he "had nothing to say."

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & Co.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.
No matter what pretext may be assigned for overselling goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

A VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS SAVED BY A MARVIN SAFE.—On Saturday morning last a destructive fire took place in the building No. 712 Chesnut street, which resulted in great damage to the stock of the different firms doing business in the building. The second floor was occupied by Mr. J. M. Warne, importer of watches and jewelry. This gentleman had on hand at the time of the fire a most valuable stock of fine watches, said to be the finest stock in the city. The whole of this valuable stock had been placed for safety in one of Marvin's large safes. It has been found, on examination of this safe after the fire, that the whole of its contents was entirely unharmed, though the fire in the immediate vicinity of the safe was most intensely hot. The value of the property thus saved through the agency of the safe cannot be valued at less than fifty thousand dollars. A large quantity of all kinds of valuable jewelry, exposed in glass cases, was in the same room with the safe at the time of the fire, but not being protected, the whole was destroyed. When such great losses as this are saved to storekeepers and others by means of fire-proof safes, it becomes only a question of how much shall be saved by buying a fire-proof, not how much capital will have to be invested and left to lie idle in the purchase. It certainly requires a good fire-proof safe to stand a test like this in the midst of a blazing hot fire. That of Marvin has stood the test faithfully, and has shown its great value for all who have need of such an article. With a Marvin snugly ensconced in one's office, dwelling, store, or wherever it may be most convenient, the storekeeper, proprietor, clerk, or private citizen is entirely independent of fire departments, paid or volunteer, insurance patrols, fire-thieves, and all other classes of people or inanimate things which have anything to do with the destruction or saving of valuable property.

THE LIVING MACHINE.—Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness or other imperfections of the mainspring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and invigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depends.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

BUY your clothing of Charels Stokes, 324 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.

Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.

Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them

Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at	$7 50	Cost Elsewhere	$10 00
Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Overcoats at	12 50	Cost Elsewhere	18 00
Overcoats at	15 00	Cost Elsewhere	22 00
Overcoats at	20 00	Cost Elsewhere	30 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	12 00
Business Coats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	14 00
Business Coats at	12 00	Cost Elsewhere	17 00
Pants (all wool) at	3 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Pants (all wool) at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Pants (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00
Pants (all wool) at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Pants (all wool) at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Vests (all wool) at	1 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 00
Vests (all wool) at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 00
Vests (all wool) at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Vests (all wool) at	4 25	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Vests (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 50
Boys' Overcoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	8 00
Boys' Overcoats at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Boys' Overcoats at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Boys' Overcoats at	13 50	Cost Elsewhere	20 00
Boys' Undercoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	8 00
Boys' Undercoats at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Boys' Undercoats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Undercoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	13 00
Boys' Jackets at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 50
Boys' Jackets at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 50
Boys' Jackets at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 50
Boys' Pants at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 50
Boys' Pants at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 50
Boys' Pants at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 50
Boys' Pants at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00

For the accommodation of the public we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD.—This road leads from Fredericksburg, Virginia, via Orange Court-House, to Charlottesville, where it connects with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. This line of railway, as a link in a chain of through roads, connecting the Pacific States and the Southwest with the Atlantic coast by the shortest route and the most favorable grades, is of great importance as a railroad enterprise. Its entire length is 63 miles, of which 30 miles are graded, bridged and tied, and the iron is being laid. The balance of the grading is under contract and is rapidly being finished, and it is confidently expected that the entire line will be in running order by the first of next July. This road will pass through a country rich in mineral and agricultural products, and it cannot but have an immense effect in developing the resources of Virginia and the Southwest. The company has executed a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the city of New York, as trustees of its road now built or which may hereafter be built, its right of way, franchises, rolling stock, equipments, lands, and property, to secure the payment of one million dollars of bonds, which the company are about to issue. The bonds have been placed in the custody of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to be issued by it only upon a completed road, or for cash, and the cash held for the benefit of the bondholders as a guarantee that the bonds shall be secured by a mortgage on a completed and equipped road. The company is restrained by special act of the Virginia Legislature from issuing more than this one million dollars of bonds on its entire length of sixty two miles. A sinking fund is provided for in the mortgage, and it is made an absolute condition on the part of the railroad company to pay in a sum in each year which will reduce the principal of this debt two-thirds of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds. The interest on the bonds is seven per cent. in gold, free of Government tax, and they certainly offer unusual inducements to capitalists. Samuel Work, Banker, No. 25 South Third street, is the agent for the sale of the bonds in Philadelphia.

THE OPPORTUNITY to buy Real Sheffield Plated Ware at public sale seldom occurs in our city, and we would call particular attention to Messrs. T. Birch & Son's sale to-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., at their store No. 1110 Chesnut street, as they receive their goods direct from Sheffield. Also, a full assortment of Ivory-handle Table Cutlery.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MESSRS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S New Grand and Square Pianos have no equal, it is said, either in this country or in Europe. Their warerooms are at No 923 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MARRIED.

MILLETT—PEACE.—On Friday evening, January 7, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Andrew Culver, Mr. GEORGE W. MILLETT, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, to Miss ANNA PEACE, of Philadelphia.

PARIS—LORD.—On the 24 of January, at Wilmington, Delaware, by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, Mr. JOHN PARIS to Miss ELLA LORD, of Wilmington, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRANNAN.—On the 7th instant, JOHN BRANNAN, formerly of Baltimore, Md., in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 4111 Pine street, on Tuesday morning at 10½ o'clock, immediately before the removal of the remains to the Baltimore Depot.

FOUST.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, General BENEZET F. FOUST, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends, relatives, and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Robert M. Foust, No. 729 Brown street, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. (Washington papers please copy.)

GODSHALL.—On the 8th instant, NORVELL, son of Henry S. and Lizzie W. Godshall, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HAND.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. MARY C., wife of Edward B. Hand, aged 25 years.

Her relatives and friends, and Morning Star Union, No. 3, D. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1020 Palmer street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LINK.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. LOUISA LINK, wife of Mr. Paul Link, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Resene Social Temple, No. 38, H. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2284 Nice street, Nicetown village. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Market Square Burial Ground, Germantown.

PATTERSON.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Robert B. Patterson, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 431 Wharton street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Services at Wharton Street M. E. Church. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WALLEN.—On the 9th instant, CHARLES WALLEN, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 923 Ernst street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to All Saints' Church Ground.

WOODHEAD.—At Frankford, on the 9th instant, CATHARINE WOODHEAD, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 4530 Leiper street. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $2.—JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF LYONS HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS AT $2; ALSO, IN STORE ALL QUALITIES, FROM $1 75 TO $5 A YARD.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACA DEPARTMENT.—BESSON & SON HAVE OPENED A FRESH STOCK ALPACAS, FROM 37½ TO 87½c.
MOHAIRS OR GLOSSY ALPACAS, 75c. TO $1 25.
MOHAIR TAMISE OR FRENCH ALPACAS, 65c. TO $1.
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS, ALPACA POPLINS, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, 62½ CENTS TO $1 12½.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

OPERA GLASSES
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S
OPTICIANS,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
9 22 tfwfm PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS
OF
DRY GOODS,
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL
WINTER GOODS,
TO REDUCE STOCK AND PREPARE FOR
SPRING SUPPLIES.

FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS,
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO COVERS,
FINE LARGE BLANKETS,
BEST TOILET QUILTS,
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE DAMASKS,
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,
VERY BEST FLANNELS,
STOUTEST COTTON FLANNELS. 10 16 s6tw

1870.
SPECIAL DISPLAY OF MUSLINS
AND
Linen Goods
For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer.
All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.
Also, continuation of our clearing sale of
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.
We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
Centrally Located Establishment,
N.E. Cor. of Eighth and Spring Garden,
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1870. A HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1870.

COOPER & CONARD
Have some great bargains among the
WOOL POPLINS,
SILK POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
FINE PLAIDS,
RICH SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
SILK VELVETS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
ROMAN SCARFS,
GLOVES, TIES,
Etc. Etc.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } **LACES**
In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.
TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
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MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14 1

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
No 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large assortment of all the New Styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And Standard Makes of Doeskins and Beaver Cloths,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 13 28m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Consetoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 wfm3

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA
TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT
AND
INSURANCE COMPANY
Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April, 1869.
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CASTELAR'S GREAT SPEECH.

Anarchy in Spain—Castelar's Impeachment of Negligent Legislators and Tyrannical Rulers—The "Right of War"—The Ayuntamientos.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The following is Senor Castelar's great speech, delivered in the Cortes:—

Senores Diputados:—I rise to explain the interpellation of which I have given notice to the Government respecting their interior and exterior policy. The Republican minority, through circumstances outside of our will, have not been able to exercise the grand tribunate the opposition ought ever to have in this place. Nevertheless, the circumstances which have occurred since the end of July are grave and extraordinary, and the passing moments are, gentlemen, moments supreme. We must try, now or never, to found in Spain liberty and legal authority. I rise not for sterile recriminations. I rise to procure the common accord of all in founding the reign of liberty! Let us review impartially all that has happened. Our sessions were suspended and the Carlist insurrection arose—the Government assumed the dictatorship. Our sessions were resumed and the republican insurrection broke out. The Government asked and obtained a dictatorship ampler and more legal. Notwithstanding this grave amplitude, the Government have abused their authority, exceeded their faculties, trampled laws under foot they had no right to trample upon, and violated guarantees we believed secured, not only by written sanction but by a higher sanction—that of natural right divine! To this there has been added a struggle between the political and ecclesiastical power; the disappearance of the elements most conservative to the reinforcement of those most radical—all and everything confounded and complicated with the pending clerical reforms and the election of the monarch. * * * * Gentlemen, the perturbation is so great that it is necessary to record the simplest and most essential principles of justice. Respect to the law is the basis not merely of organized society, but of rudimentary society. When governments and peoples are not adjusted to this line of conduct they pass rapidly from anarchy to despotism, and from despotism to anarchy, without an hour of peace or an instant of repose. (Cheers.) A celebrated naturalist said that if a man passed at one leap from the pole to the tropics he would become mad. Then how can a people, who have passed briskly from Bourbon tyranny to the liberty of September, pass from the liberty of September to the late dictatorship? Do not deceive us with the puerile pride of having good laws. Those laws should be ful filled. * * * * Conservatives, progressists, democrats, republicans—we all had one universal base. Such felicity had not happened in Spain for a long time; it had never been known before in the constitutional epech. That common base was the respect to individual rights, engrossed in the first chapter of the Contitution. We had them grounded in our conscience; you had formed them into laws, and the conservative party had accepted them. Even the very Bourbon party invoked them in their misfortune, and invoked them when justice was the more necessary—invoked them as a shield and protector—thus demonstrating their reason and their universality. To save this legality by observing it faithfully, ought to be the conduct of the elected of the revolution of September. What was the unfornate conduct of the Government? From the very first day, from the very first moment—now in sophistical circulars, now in reactionary dispositions—they defeated individual rights. The speeches from these benches have been the perpetual commentary on their actions. I am sorry to see the President of the Council, General Prim, writing, for I could have wished him to hear me. (Senor Sagasta—"He is taking notes!") The theory of the Government's policy has been given to us in the last sessions by the President of the Council of Ministers. When my friends asked with so much anxiety for the fate of those who had been transported to the prison of Carraca, his Excellency commenced by devouring or forgetting one of the gravest offenses they had committed. Article 31 of the constitution says that even in the necessity of publishing exceptional laws no citizen should be taken more than 250 kilometres from his own domicile. Nevertheless they have transported citizens over 900 kilometres from their domiciles. When we recollect, gentlemen, that this illegality has been committed not once but a thousand times, if we were to put the kilometrical irregularities of the Government, one upon the other, we might arrive, I don't say to the moon, but possibly to the ancient dominions of the King of Dahomey or the future dominions of the Duke of Genoa! (Loud laughter.) I wish, gentlemen, we were among a free people like the English, where the responsibility of the Government and its agents is not a dead letter, but an effective reality. I wish we were in England. Those who have been transported beyond the radius prescribed by law could sue you at the tribunals, and you would be condemned to indemnify them; and as I don't suppose ministers are so rich as to be able to give a thousand indemnities, and as they have not abolished imprisonment for debt, we should have the pleasure of seeing all the ministers imprisoned by their creditors, the republicans. (Great laughter.) This spectacle would indeed be grand and instructive. * * * Have the Government given account of the dissolutions at Cadiz, Jerez, Malaga, and many other places I don't stop to mention? The same article prescribes their immediate reorganization. Have you done this? A year has passed and they are still waiting reorganization! That is to say, for a whole year you have been breaking the law! You have carried your arbitrariness so far that you have dissolved militias who refused to elect officers named by the Government, when by the law they have the right to elect their own officers? What have you done with the militia of Palencia? Tell me—would it not have been better to have made a law reserving to yourselves, as in the French empire, the nomination of the militia chiefs? This would have been a legal arbitrariness, far preferable to a capricious arbitrariness. While a law exists it should be complied with. Some day trouble will come—and by the road we are travelling we shall well deserve it—then you will invoke the national militia! You will invoke it, but you will not find it; and I hope to God that then you will hear the cry the first fratricide heard—"Cain! Cain! what hast thou done with thy brother?" (Cheers and sensation.) I pass on, gentlemen, to another institution more essential—the Cortes will understand I refer to the Ayuntamientos (corporations). The Government policy with this is like the witches' caldron in *Macbeth*—it is indescribable! A truly wise and revolutionary government would have fomented municipal life. To the disparagement into which this has fallen, we owe great part of our misfortunes, we owe corruption at elections, inaptitude for public life in many pueblos, bureaucracy, and emplomania. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, how did the municipality educate? What was the most enlightened of the ancient peoples? Greece. Why? Because it was the people most municipal! What was the most enlightened people of the middle ages? Italy. Why? Because it was the people most municipal. Travelling through Germany, the feudal cities are distinguished from the municipal cities, in that the latter have more riches, more commerce, more enlightenment! * * * I maintain that all the Ayuntamientos dissolved and not proceeded against within the thirty days according to law, ought to go to their Town Halls, and command their constables to take by the arm and expel the military Ayuntamientos, who are not the Ayuntamientos of the people and of universal suffrage, but Ayuntamientos of the Government, and therefore factious and rebels! (Intense commotion; cries of *bien! bien!* Members on the Government side protesting; President ringing the bell and calling loudly for order.) * * * Call you this authority or liberty? Even the Minister of Fomento, who, I will do him the justice to believe, is very liberal—even he has forgotten the law, or else he is ignorant of what has been done in his own department. Do you not recollect, gentlemen, that the government of Narvaez menaced an obscure professor in the University, who said:—"Seated in my chair, I will wait until the Government come and, with violent hand, tear the gown from off my shoulders. I am strong in my right and my tranquillity." The Government did come and laid their hand on the gown of the professor, and then came the events of 10th April, and they *burnt their hands*. (Applause.) Even yet I remember that immortal session in which one of the greatest orators of this chamber rose to the attitude of Mirabeau and Danton in denunciation of this act, and stamped in the faces of the agents of that Government with his words of fire the brand of *miserables!* (Tremendous applause.) Do you know what has happened now? More than one, more than two, more than three—even the very schoolmaster, poor fellow, who taught me to read—have been expelled only for being Republicans. Is this the freedom of education proclaimed by the Revolution of September? Every right has been violated, every law broken. You cannot kill a man illegally without making yourselves criminals, neither can you kill those superior individualities, the family, or the municipal, without committing a social homicide. Shall we be so materialistic that we can only see the assassin when the hot blood of the victim spurts out? Well, then, to assassinate by suffocation one aspiration of the human conscience—one thought of the soul, is by assassination to destroy a social personality. You cannot blot out a star without destroying the equilibrium of the universe. (Cheers.) You cannot destroy a right, even the smallest, without disturbing the equilibrium of society. The people most devoted to liberty are the Saxon. Amongst them is the axiom that there is no offense which cannot be reached by legal justise. But the Saxon people to systematic violation of the law have always opposed armed resistance. They wrote it in the Magna Charta. (Cheers.) They wrote it in the second chapter of the statuets of William and Mary. (Cheers.) There the tribunals have absolved homicides committed on the persons of officers of the government, when done in the just defense of the right of liberty—as sacred as the right of life. Amongst us in Spain, there are few of these habits of resistance within the right. We know how to be warriors, guerilleros and soldiers; we know how to be excellent conspirators, but we know not kow to be citizens. (Loud cheers.) The theory of liberty has not penetrated into the Government before us. We have not the national sovereignty! What has all been for? Because they wished to restore the monarchical prestige. For this the Ministers of Grace and Justice and the Gobernacions issued their celebrated and tyrannical circulars, to restore the monarchical prestige which died on the 29th of September. For this they prohibited our vivas and our mottoes to the Republic! For this they dissolved our committees! For this they disarmed our militia! (Cheers.) But, Senores of the Government, (addressing the Ministry), a very grave thing has happened to you. After having as you thought restored the monarchical prestige by the success of your arms against the republicans, you have completely annihilated the prestige amongst the conservatives, the union liberal, by the unhappy idea of your candidate. You have disconcerted the republicans; you have disconcerted the union liberal; why did Senores Ardanaz and Silvela quit the Ministry? Why did there disappear also from it the personification of the Revolution of September, the Brigadier Topete? Why have you lost almost all the conservative forces? Even if you have not lost the Regent it is because you have shut him up in a golden cage! (Immense applause and laughter.) O, rare coincidence! The king did not appear when you treated of religious freedom; the king did not appear when you treated of universal suffrage: the king did not appear when you laid down the basis of our constitution; but yesterday, as if deep called unto deep, the Minister of War solemnly notified this assembly of the advent of the king, at the same time that he asked us for 80,000 men to augment the army. (General Prim—No, not to augment it.) Well, then, 80,000 for the army—it is all the same. The king has not appeared on the carpet when treating of votes, but when treating of bayonets. (Cheers and laughter.) This candidature of the Duke of Genoa proves to me that you are ancient republicans, as we are. You don't understand one word of monarchical theology. Your king reminds me of that fantastical being created artificially by Wagner, the disciple of Faust—that being who came out of an alchemistic composition of acids, phosphorus, and other substances, in the midst of grand cabalistic words, and in conjunction with I don't know how many stars; and the first thing he did on breaking the retort was to fly off in the arms of the devil, and leave his *padre cicutifico* in abandonment and despair. (Loud laughter.) Yes! Your artificial king differs from the natural kings, as the creation of Wagner differs from the grand creation cast in the bosom of the universe! (Cheers.) * * * * After all, to found the republic, the government of the people by the people, we do not need to look into the faces of the potentates of Europe! It is sufficient to ask inspiration from our own spirit! But I ask you, can you found this monarchy—can you do it without the good pleasure of the European diplomacy? Do you not remember, all the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were employed in preventing Austrians to rule on the throne of Spain and on the throne of Germany? This is the whole of the long struggle which commenced in Pavia and ended in Rocroy! All the eighteenth century was employed by Europe in preventing the Bourbons seating themselves on the throne of Spain and on the throne of France, or at least that they should keep the other side of the Pyrenees. And now are you going to seat the Duke of Genoa on the throne of Spain? Now that France finds herself confined by the great revolution concluded in Switzerland, confined by the coasts of Italy and Spain, now you throw this blow into her face, when she already has another grand menace on the Rhine. Don't you know what may happen? It may happen that Napoleon III will seek, in the now stifled and sophisticated liberty and democracy, the crown of his son in a victory on the Rhine! And what then? What then will be our fate? If Prussia triumphs in this great contest, don't you fear the fate we may have when there is no obstacle in the North? And if France triumphs, do you not fear that the last dream of Napoleon III may be to restore the empire of Charlemagne, and embrace from the Rhine to the Ebro? You expose Spain to these grand catastrophes. Spain does not believe the candidature of the Duke of Genoa is serious. It is formal. It is a joke. It cannot succeed. But the enigma of our situation must cease. Save us from it in the interest of all! If you wish the people to obey you, you must obey the law. My friends and myself are resolved to contribute all we can to a normal epoch of order and peace. We wish liberty, and the government of the people by the people. We wish nothing to do with the conservatives. If you wish to win us to your banners, don't offer us employs, nor places, nor commands. We wish not those; we despise them! Offer us the government of the people by the people—separation of Church and State, reduction of the army, and a national reserve, a diminution in the taxes, etc., and then you will see us unite with you in the furtherance of all grand ideas. The sword is not the best lightning-rod against social tempests! Like all metals, it attracts! Adopt the lightning-rod of England, Switzerland, of Belgium, of the United States! Place that above the sword—the lightning-rod of civil power and justice! (Cheers.) If you wish the violence of the people to abate, you must abate yours. Enough of suspensions of ayuntamientos; enough of falsifying the constitutional guarantees; enough of dissolutions of militias; enough of sophistical circulars! Create a government just and liberal, and as power passes so fugitively from the hands of liberals, you may be condemned to a long opposition, and to-morrow may yourselves be wanting the liberty and the justice we ask to-day! (Intense applause—repeated over and over again.)

Museums of Art as a Means of Instruction.

The subject of an art-museum cannot be discussed too often, as it cannot be too well understood by the guardians of civilization and the conservators of the means of culture. Museums of art are the best means of fostering and cultivating the historic sense; they afford us examples of the finest and rarest and most curious expression of the social life of the past; they nurse the sentiment of reverence; they beget tolerance, and afford pleasure. We are so poor in this means of instruction, we have so little sense of the value and significance of so costly a gift, that most of us are rather ashamed of being poor in what is the boast of foreigners than unhappy because of our laggard and dull response to a moral and æsthetic claim upon our material resources. Next to mitigating the poverty of helpless and infirm persons—relieving them from hunger, and protecting them from cold—certainly, we should rank an effort to make all classes acquainted with the beautiful and curious manifestations of the human mind, and the lovely and interesting works of men's hands. For this purpose, we must have the means of general and special instruction in art, in its broadest sense.

We want a museum of the fine arts, and of the industrial arts as affected by the fine arts. This museum should hold specimens of the arts of luxury of Europe since the disruption of the Roman empire, fragments or examples of the architecture and sculpture and painting of all epochs, classified and arranged, not merely to gratify the curiosity of an idle mind, but for the study of workmen and special students of the fine arts. Taught by these specimens of the formative genius of the most gifted people of the noblest epochs, we shall soon have a body of men capable of commencing a crusade against ostentation in the name of beauty; and the common, pretentious, and ugly objects of our every-day life, in time, shall be replaced by objects and forms that will give pleasure, soften manners, and counteract the now unmitigated exercise and influence of mere industrialism, and these objects will compensate the average citizen for the extremes of luxury and want.

Life is sweeter, even to the poor, under a civilization which is favorable to the growth and cultivation of the artistic perceptions. The poor man is happier, has more varied and elevated intercourse with Nature and his fellow-men, in Italy and France than in industrial England and America. Our poverty in art is poverty in the ameliorations of civilized life. We rightly employ science to enlarge our empire over the material world, and mitigate pain; but in the meantime we do not administer sufficient consolation to man's spiritual life, now neglected, now outraged, nor do we labor to accumulate and coordinate the moral and æsthetic elements of the past and present. A great museum of art is the only adequate sign and institution of those neglected and exquisite forces, which play through the life of the people of the Old World. A museum of art would afford us adequate instruction in the vestiges of the ancient civilizations—a solemn and beautiful teaching—it would foster reverence, without which man is barbarian, and obnoxious to every fine and noble sense of the difference of things. We are a raw and noisy and obtrusive people; but place one generation of us under the influence of the past, let us see something grand and beautiful, not made by our hands, yet made by the hands of men, and perhaps we shall feel the sweet flower of humility break through our pride, and diffuse its gracious influence over us. Humility, that flower of the religious life, and reverence, which is the growth of our appreciation of what is above and independent of us, are sentiments which have no place whatever in our life at present. An humble and reverent American should be the first object to be labelled and pedestalled in our new museum, but will probably be the last work of art we shall get.

Our grand museum, enriched by all that intelligence and money can glean from the Old World, with every thing about it spacious and imposing, commenced, not to be completed, by this generation, but designed so as to employ the hands of coming generations, and large enough to house all that is necessary for the illustration of the brief life of the fleeting generations of men—must, in a word, be comprehensive, and it must be imposing. The entrance and corridors must be a worthy counterpart to the lofty aisles of our pine-forests, its halls capable of housing the Assyrian kings and the Egyptian sphynx, and the paintings of great masters, new and old.

Commerce, industry, and science have done much for our century. It remains to be seen if the best men have abandoned architecture and painting, and no more concern themselves with the illustration and adornment of the life of our race; whether we have force and taste enough to make the *mere frame* to hold the wonderful picture of the past; whether we love anything but the gross accumulations of trade, and the ostentatiousness of luxury, unchastened by reverence for the past, and humility for ourselves.

The instruction given to us by a museum of art is an instruction in the monuments of the human race, in the poems in stone and bronze and ivory and color—in a word, instruction in the forms of that dazzling and wonderful temple, the human body. Lacking such instruction, we are, for the most part, ignorant of what constitutes the first part of the ancient civilizations, and we remain unchastened in our vulgarest ambitions. Our want of instruction in art leaves a whole order of sensations and faculties untrained or meanly employed. What is it but our want of the free and constant means of art-education, which a museum like the Louvre affords to the Parisian, that makes us so helpless when we wish to produce an æsthetic work, and makes the aspect of our richest cities vulgar and ostentatious, in proportion to the money expended, much of our literature common or tawdry, and keeps conversation always down to the level of the business-mind? Our want of instruction in art—that is to say, our want of a great museum of art—likewise affects our journalists and publicists, and keeps them below the level of the foreign journalist in all social questions; this want of a museum affects even the American artisan, and keeps him below the French artisan in his relation to the fine and beautiful. Our want of a museum of art leaves a clear and vast mental field for statements and conclusions, fatal to everything like service to the beautiful, and keeps most of us ignorant of the examples of a noble and stimulating means of public instruction.

In this country the poor man has fewer obstacles in getting his daily bread than in the old country, and this fact would seem to point out that our rich men are not the most intelligent, nor the most beneficent when they provide food and raiment and shelter for the people, but when they combine to afford us means of enjoyment which increase our sense of the value and pleasure of life—when they unite to collect and house the most exquisite and precious memorials of the life and genius, the nature and aptitudes of the human race, at different epochs and in different climates. The poor man in this country can provide for his body; in some sort, he can make literature his possession—Shakespeare, and the Bible, and the modern press feed his life—but for art, for all the historic glories of art, for the magic and wonder of the ancient ideals—ideals now lost—only vast wealth, and the co-ordination of intelligent minds, are adequate to meet such a want. Therefore, the largess of our rich men should be given freely for a great museum of art, accessible to all, and hospitable to every form of historic significance and real artistic value. Most of our social defects spring from the very want of such an instrumentality of social pleasure and general and special instruction; and, until we have such a means of instruction, we shall suffer from the absence of the chief means of culture, and one whole side of our nature must remain poorly nourished in our civilization.—*Appleton's Journal.*

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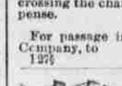

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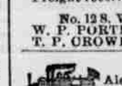

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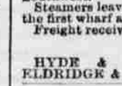

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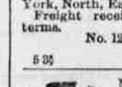

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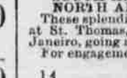

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QUESTIONABLE FACES.

Men, in their own persons, have so little to do with our questions that it would perhaps have been honester to have called this paper, "Questionable Women's Faces;" for the first question is whether or not it is well, in any sense, for women to paint their faces in the styles known to certain fashionable circles, and gazed on with bewilderment by outsiders; and the next question is, What is the end aimed at by female fashionables who paint their faces in this year of grace, 1870?

It is certain that women painted their faces a long time ago. The women mentioned in the Old Testament, who painted their faces and stippled the skin at the corners of their eyes, were not good women, or women to be, by any stretch of charity, tolerated. We hear of

"Troy's proud dames, whose garments swept the ground,"

but nowhere are they written of as painting their faces; and Roman matrons were above suspicion of this peculiar adornment. But Evelyn, in his Diary, at the date June 11, 1654, says—"I now observed that the women began to paint themselves, formerly a most ignominious thing;" yet our countrywomen paint their faces, and to an amount which excites astonishment and may lawfully be thought to command inquiry.

People tell us that to paint the skin of the face blue at the corners of the eyes for a small space, shading off in the direction of the ear, gives a languishing softness to the countenance, and that it will make the greatest of shrews look lovely, mild, and meek. Are all the ladies, then, who paint in this way constitutionally given to look daggers? And, if so, which is better for mankind in general—that they should scowl by Nature or soften away all signs of sullenness by Art?

We are also told that darkening the eyelids and the skin under the eyes is an Eastern custom, adding greatly to female beauty, and so to the pleasure of life and the gratification of the lookers-on. But when it is replied that the ladies spoken of are not domestic characters, nor, in fact, Christians, an answer by acclamation declares that in the question of face-painting there is neither right nor wrong—that it belongs to the inferior considerations of pretty or ugly—and that it cannot be treated on serious grounds. Well, be it so; and when

"Affectation, with a sickly mien,
Shows on her cheek the roses of eighteen,"

let us only inquire why she does it. She does it unblushingly, as might be expected; but does she do it to command admiration? Of course we speak of the painters of to-day, not of those who belonged to a past generation.

Of those painters of past times the present writer had the honor, about thirty years ago, of dining with one who was supposed to be the last of them. She was then nearer eighty than seventy, and she died full of years and good works, painted to the last.

"And, Betty, give this cheek a little red;
One would not sure look ugly though one's dead."

She might have said the words, and probably did in plain prose give some such instruction. Anyhow, what was done was done respectfully. I was young when I saw this venerable—no, I do not think that painted old age can ever be venerable, let me say this variegated old lady; she lived in a great country house, and had a husband and children. She had not changed her style of dress for the evening for many years. She was not eccentric in any other way, and she had undoubtedly been a beauty. She was an active woman, who could walk about briskly with no other help than that of a toy-like gold-headed cane. She wore a flaxen wig with short curls, and two strings of Roman pearls round her head. She had a Roman pearl necklace on her enamelled neck, and her white satin gown was edged round the skirt with a gold fringe. Her whole complexion was exactly the pink and white of a delicately colored doll, and the only defect was in her eyebrows; they had grown bushy with age, and they had not taken the dye well. She had no objection to talk of herself. She had always painted. She painted white and red to the extreme dinner-party point which was called for by the white satin; but a certain amount of pearl-powder and rouge was as much a part of her dress as her shoes and stockings. She had no idea—neither, perhaps, had her husband or her children—of the effect she produced upon strangers. She never dined out, and they were a family who did not lead lives very full of human beings; they were certainly not ashamed—on the contrary, I should say they were rather proud of her.

Extraordinary as all this may read, it is the kind of painting most easy to understand. That girls worn out with balls and hot rooms, and too much croquet playing in the summer, and constant excitement of one sort or other, should so far fade as to take to painting, very gently, just to make up for lost charms till they can get back to the country and renovate their natural roses—this can easily be understood, and even pardoned; for as to the face-painting practice, people are, in their opinions, like the faces themselves, of every shade. The practice is dangerous, even when used as a temporary embellishment. Rouge and its accompaniments hurt the skin, and after a time make all natural renovation impossible; still its use can be understood and forgiven, though not recommended. But the high art of blue, brown, and yellow; the get-up of artificial veins and eyes painted into softness, and lips made languishing by the help of bistre and a camel-hair brush—all that is too wonderful—and that *all that* is on the increase, and there is more painting in London among respectable people than in Paris or Vienna.

The really mystifying fact belonging to this style of painting is that such persons as devote themselves to it do not paint to deceive. No one can be in the near neighborhood of such a face and not know that it is painted. Nobody ever pretends that people are stippled blue by nature. It is not, then, done to deceive, but because, on deliberation, Art is preferred to Nature. Some women would rather be artificial than real. Can there be anything in this world more astonishing? Let the fact be chronicled and kept. Let the deed be considered and pronounced upon. We are not going to say here that the practice is ugly in its results. There is undoubtedly a certain strange sort of beauty in the performance. But is this unreality to be admired and encouraged? How can we be indifferent when every hour of every day men and women are forming opinions of each other which are to influence all future life? The subject is so suggestive that questions multiply under our pen. Who are the assisting powers in this great work of face decoration? Can it be true that a fine lady who refuses to acquiesce in the work of her Creator can trust her maid to color her into something else? We know how the thorough-paced lady's maid enjoys dressing "her lady"—if it be not too curious an inquiry, Who paints her?

Up to this period it has been supposed that one part of women's rights is to be worshipped. Are the ladies going to exchange worship for wonder? Are they going to prefer being looked at to being loved? These last are the really great questions that belong to our subject. Let ladies who contemplate painting stay their hands till they are honestly answered.

CHILDREN AND METAPHYSICS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We could never quite understand why metaphysics, which so few people take to naturally, should be forced upon children. Except to a certain order of minds, the results of introspective psychological inquiry are barren enough, and the process itself is as little edifying for the time as it is lastingly beneficial. The lesson we are all forced to learn by different circumstances of life is not how to deal with ideas but with facts. Action must as a rule be the test of character. The laws of thought and the study of mind, pregnant and important though they are, of necessity only appeal to the tastes and intellectual capacities of the few. Civilization has become so complex that individual force and individual concentration are exacted to the utmost, leaving little time for what appears unprofitable or at least inappropriate speculation. The lighter kind of literature, moreover, especially fiction, gives ordinary readers as much introspective writing as they care to have. Novels of the highest class deal much more with the workings of character than the narrative of events, and the taste for sensationalism is dying away.

But is the change from an objective to a subjective style of fiction equally wholesome for our children? Any one intimately acquainted with the juvenile libraries of the day must be struck with the difference that has taken place in this department of literature during the last twenty years. The little boys and girls of story-books no longer act, think, and talk after childish fashion. Everyday facts no longer interest them. The homely, healthy naturalism of childhood seems altogether banished from the atmosphere in which the children of fiction live and move and have their being. Naturally, the children of real life imitate their heroes and heroines. They imagine that it is their business to think about thinking, to puzzle themselves about ideas, to trace the origin of action to its hidden source, to study metaphysics, in fact, on a small scale. The skeptical in these matters have only to take up any of the new magazines or books catered so largely for the young by well-known writers. They will find various states of feeling described in a way to make grown-up people thoughtful. They will find a redundancy of sentiment and an elaboration of style wholly out of keeping with a healthy child's intellectual capacities. What is worse still, they will find the stupendous problems of life, death, and spiritual belief expatiated upon without the slightest compromise or sense of incongruity. To deal with the metaphysical element first. A child's mind, just like a child's body, may be trained to perform all kinds of feats, and at last perform them so easily that the juvenile reasoner excites no more compassion than the juvenile gymnast. But there can be no doubt as to the equal hardship of both processes. The child who speculates is really as much to be pitied as the child who dances on the tight-rope. His dexterity in reasoning has been attained by a system of pressure as unjustifiable in the one case as in the other. Precocity of any kind is sure to turn out ill. Children whose minds are strained are no more likely to grow into healthy young men and women than those unfortunate little beings whose muscles are put to abnormal uses. Yet, with the best intentions in the world, writers of ability provide books for the young which no ordinary child can understand without an unhealthy straining of the mental powers, and parents, equally well intentioned, buy them and wonder at them, and read them, when the *blasé* little readers in the nursery have turned to something new.

The religious aspect of the question is even more serious. A short time since very horrifying descriptions of "children's revivals" were given in the newspapers. To many it was hard to believe that such sufferings could be inflicted on innocent little children by professors of religion in these days of enlightenment; yet to readers of juvenile literature the statement came by no means as a revelation. Allowing religious instruction, when nicely adapted to the capacities of the young, to be eminently instructive and delightful, we are obliged to admit that very little with which we are acquainted falls under this category. Questions, perplexing to the capable adult mind, and never dwelt upon too continuously without mischievous results, are propounded for the consideration of boys and girls in the nursery. For example, we lately took up by chance a little book forming the staple religious manual of four little scholars whose ages ranged from three and a half to seven. The first sentences on which our eyes glanced ran as follows:—"Q. What will become of your body when you die? A. My body will be put in a box and buried in a hole in the ground." And this little book, according to its title page, has been circulated to the number of eighty thousand. We should like to destroy every one, and stop this iniquitous system of terrorism for once and for all. Children are by nature very logical. Except to the dullest, words convey just so much meaning as they are meant to convey, and no more. It is not to be supposed that when they are made to learn page after page of this sort of catechism, they forget it any more than they forget their hymns and story-books. The consequences are easy to conceive. The imaginative suffer the terrors of fear; the devout, the terrors of doubt; the thoughtful are made unhappy by the mysteries they cannot understand, and the cloud whose silver lining they do not see.

We keep children as much as possible from the saddest realities of life, such as pain, insanity, and dissolution, but with a curious inconsistency familiarize them with riddles twice as hard to read and twice as painful in the reading. Is it likely that robust physique and strong characters are to be developed under such a system? Childhood should be happy and unreflective—above all things, it should be fearless. To press upon weak young minds the problems before which the bravest men and women quail is, to say the least of it, as unjustifiable as it is mischievous. But there are yet other faults to be laid to the charge of juvenile literature. In the first place, there is a good deal too much of it. In the second, it is a good deal too elaborate. Let any one compare the children's books of the last hundred years exhibited in the South Kensington Museum with the display of Christmas gift-books on a bookseller's counter. What with gaudy bindings, costly illustrations, and variety of matter, children can no more help growing over-nice in the matter of reading than they can help losing their appetites if too daintily fed. Half a dozen books in our young days formed the nursery or schoolroom library, and were read and re-read with unflagging delight; but what child reads a story-book twice over now? What story-book gets the chance of being read twice over when the stock of story-books is superabundant?

The fact is—and an able writer in the *Spectator* put the case admirably a few weeks ago—children are in danger of being spoiled by excessive worship. A simplification of their literary pleasures and religious instruction would be a step in the right direction, but we must not stop here. If we desire the next generation to be a robust one, we must do away with the sort of luxury that does not fall under these heads. Nursery toilettes, nursery recreations, and the nursery commissariat are equally to be charged with the sin of extravagance and inappropriateness.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:20 A. M., 1:10 and	6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

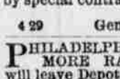
Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:20, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869. FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
A. 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 5¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOU

TY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HALO.

The Brilliant Atmospherical Phenomenon of Last Evening, and How it was Produced.

Last evening the moon was surrounded by a halo of more than usual brilliancy and distinctness. At 9 o'clock the moon was about 45 degrees above the horizon, and the brilliant circle by which it was surrounded had a radius apparently of about twenty degrees, which actual measurement would have shown to be a little less than twenty-two degrees The inner edge of the halo was clearly defined, but on the outer edge the bright light was gradually merged in darkness. Within the circle the sky was of a very dark color, much darker than it was for a distance of several degrees without the halo; and just within it, at the extreme eastern end, glittered the planet Venus, even more beautiful than usual because displaying her beauty on such an ample and unbroken background. According to the popular impressions prevailing, the appearance of such phenomena is regarded as a forerunner, in winter time, of snow, a theory to which science lends assent. The halo is formed, in summer time as well as in winter, by the refraction of the light of the sun or moon, as the case may be, through crystals of ice floating in the atmosphere. In summer, when the phenomenon is frequently observed, the condensed vapor of the atmosphere at a moderate elevation is frozen, even in the very hottest weather; while in winter the ice crystals assume the shape of flakes of snow. No matter in what position any particular ice or snow crystal may be placed, the effect is the same, and the ray of light from the sun or moon is refracted at such an angle as to make it coincide with all other refracted rays in forming the halo with a radius of twenty-two degrees. The space within the circle is darker than the space without it, because from no part of this space can a ray of light refracted by ice prisms reach the eye of the observer. Elaborate mathematical calculations show that, in the case of a halo around the sun, when the different colors of the prism are usually apparent, the inner edge being colored red and the outer a pale blue, the deviation of the red rays of the sun's light is 21 degrees 37 minutes, and that of the violet rays 22 degrees 22 minutes. The average of eighty-three measurements of the radius of the red edge of the halo is 21 degrees 36 minutes, which is almost identical with the result of the theoretical computation. The ordinary halo of 22 degrees radius is formed by the refraction of the rays through the simplest form of ice crystals, which are right prisms terminated by hexagonal bases perpendicular to the sides. The alternate faces of such prisms are inclined to each other at an angle of 60 degrees. But the angle formed by either base and one of the sides or faces is one of 90 degrees, and where the rays are refracted through the lower portions of the ice crystals, a second halo is produced, having a radius of about 46 degrees, and exhibiting phenomena similar to the inner halo already described. In this circle, as in the former, actual observation coincides almost exactly with theoretical computation, the deviation of the red rays through a prism of ice having an angle of 90 degrees being found to be 45 degrees 6 minutes, and that of the blue rays 46 degrees 50 minutes, while the average of the best observations gives a radius of 45 degrees 46 minutes to the brightest portion of the outer halo. A third halo has occasionally been seen around the sun, having a radius of about 90 degrees, but only three observations of this rare phenomenon are on record, and its exact dimensions are not well determined, nor can it be accounted for satisfactorily on scientific principles, as in the case of the first and second haloes. It is quite an easy experiment to produce artificial haloes. The experimenter may crystalize some salt like alum upon a glass plate, and on looking through this plate at the sun or a candle he will observe three distinct circles of light, possessing the same characteristics as the natural halo. A few drops of a saturated or strong solution of alum, spread on a plate of glass, will soon cover it with a layer of minute crystals, having the shape of a regular octahedron, with truncated angles, or angles formed by planes oblique to some of the faces. The different faces are inclined to each other at angles of 70, 90, and 110 degrees, and the three haloes observed are formed by the refraction of rays of light through corresponding pairs of faces inclined to each other at the different angles severally named.

THE RICHMOND STREET FIRE.—The following is the complete list of insurances upon the property destroyed by fire at A. Horner, Jr.'s, mill, Richmond street, below Vienna, yesterday morning:—

ON MACHINERY.

Royal of Liverpool	$2000
Albany City, of New York	1000
Merchants', Providence, R. I.	1000

ON ENGINES.

Liverpool and London and Globe of London	$1000
Imperial	1000

ON BUILDING.

Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	$4000
Republic, New York	1500

ON STOCK.

Merchants	$1500
Niagara	1000
Imperial	1000

ON LUMBER IN YARD.

Liverpool and London and Globe	$5000

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Skating to-day.
—Beware of alcoholic stimulants this cold weather.
—Be careful of wasting water.
—There is snow in prospect.
—Our ice men are jubilant.
—The coal men are busy.
—Bridget should not be allowed to wash the pavement during the stay of Mr. Frost.
—Remember the poor to-day and every day during the winter.
—Logan, the Councilmanic contestant, is a poor speaker.
—Rumor has it that the Sunday School classes, "The Buds of Promise," are so called after President Budd, of the Green and Coates Streets Railway.

MEETING OF CONVEYANCERS.—This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, an adjourned meeting of conveyancers of Philadelphia will be held in the lecture room of the new Mercantile Library, on Tenth street. The object of these gatherings is to secure some legislation at Harrisburg, making a two years' probation requisite to be spent in a conveyancer's office before any one shall draw a deed or do other acts incidental to the profession of a conveyancer. The increasing number of real estate dealers and brokers in this city render this course requisite, if the high fees of conveyancing are to be maintained; while so many lawyers are engaged in real estate movements and operations that it is not probable that the desired legislation will be accomplished without a struggle.

A NEW HOTEL.—The buildings Nos. 1502, 1504, and 1506 Chesnut street have of late undergone extensive alterations, and now constitute one extensive establishment, highly adaptable for hotel purposes. The rooms, which are large, airy and comfortable, number 80. Gas, water and baths have been introduced on each floor. A fine billiard hall, bar, office and parlor, are to be found on the first floor. The whole building is heated by steam, and is now offered for rent, furnished, to some enterprising man who knows how to keep a hotel.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—A degraded specimen of humanity, named Richard Grist, was arrested at Ninth and Market streets on Saturday last, whilst endeavoring to dispose of some obscene publications. He was taken before Alderman Morrow, who held him in $1000 bail for a further hearing. A box full of filthy literature was found in his possession.

JOHN BROWN.—On Saturday afternoon, at Thirteenth and Melon streets, the celebrated sweeper John Brown was arrested. Owing to the filthy condition of the streets, John felt compelled to obtain some additional brooms, and seeing a dozen in front of a grocery store, he shouldered them. Alderman Massey held him in $500 bail to answer.

SUBURBAN THIEVES.—Patrick Kelley, Edward O'Leary, George Hilton, and John Lovett, lads whose ages range from fifteen to seventeen years, were arrested on Saturday night by the Thirteenth District Police, on the charge of committing various petty robberies in Manayunk. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A drayman named Thomas Buchanan, whilst driving at a reckless pace along Delaware avenue on Saturday, ran over a little girl, injuring her badly about the head and body. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

TOOLS.—John Brenner was arrested at Second and Thompson streets yesterday afternoon, having in his possession a lot of stonecutters' tools, supposed to have been stolen. Alderman Eggleton committed him to answer.

RABID CANINE.—A rabid canine was yesterday killed by a police officer at Broad street and Columbia avenue.

RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Election of Officers and Reports.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad was held at noon today, in the company's office, No. 407 Walnut street, Mr. Thomas Smith in the chair; Secretary, Edward Armstrong. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Board of Directors, being the seventeenth annual report, was read by the President, Franklin A. Comly, and approved.

The report contained the following items:—

The earnings of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1869, were $1,132,731·14, and were derived from the following items:—

From passengers	$389,379·51
" coal	247,258·42
" pig iron	51,637·95
" through lumber	27,981·23
" miscellaneous local freight	261,410·70
" " through freight	141,779·21
" mails	4,800·00
" rent	8,484·00
Total	$1,132,731·14

As compared with fiscal year ending October 31, 1868, they show an increase for the year of $117,536 85.

The expenses, including all renewals and repairs, were:—

For maintenance of way	$194,009·66
For motive power	169,584·39
For maintenance of cars	60,687·37
For conducting transportation	173,151·52
For general expenses	33,849·46
Total expenses	$640,262·31
Total earnings	$1,132,731·14
Total expenses	640,262·31
Balance of earnings	$492,468·83
The charges for interest, United States and State taxes for the year were	275,769·76
Net profit for the year	$216,699·07

Being a fraction under seven per cent. on the capital stock of the company.

Out of the profits of the past year a scrip dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared, convertible into 7 per cent. bonds of the company.

The real estate account has been increased $214,772 60 by the purchase of additional property required to better accommodate the business of the road.

The construction account has been increased $165,243·24.

The double track between Philadelphia and Abington was completed and put into use on the 1st of June.

The equipment account has been increased $166,755·16, by the addition of five first-class locomotives, four first-class passenger cars, and one hundred and ten freight cars.

The reports of the Superintendent, Mr. S. W. Roberts, and the Treasurer, Mr. William Wistar, were read and approved. They contain the same items in detail as that of the President. The reports were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for the convenience of stockholders.

The meeting then adjourned for the purpose of entering into an election for officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:—

President—Franklin A. Comly.

Directors—John Jordan, Jr.; J. Gillingham Fell, S. Morris Wain, William C. Ludwig, Ellwood Shannon, Edward C. Knight, Alfred Hunt, William C. Kent, Charles W. Wharton, Edward Roberts.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held this morning, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:—

President, Franklin B. Gowen; Managers, H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, R. B. Cabeen, J. P. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Stephen Colwell; Treasurer, Samuel Bradford; Secretary, William H. Webb.

The annual report was also read.

Other Railroad Elections.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesnut Hill Railroad, held at noon to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Coffin Colket.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. K. Smith.

Directors—William Miller, W. L. Schaffer, W. W. Colket, Joseph Patterson, Samuel H. Austin, Daniel Yenkel, E. H. Weil, H. M. Phillips, E. H. Trotter, Joshua Combs, J. C. Auderried, and George V. Rex.

—The meeting of the stockholders of the Chester Valley Railroad Company resulted in the election of the following:—

President—John F. Gilpin.

Secretary and Treasurer—William H Holstein.

Directors—Coffin Colket, Charles E. Smith, John Tucker, H. P. McKean, R. B. Cabeen, A. E Borie, and Wm. B. Holstein.

—The meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company (Chesnut and Walnut streets) resulted in the election of the following:—

President—Coffin Colket.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. W. Colket.

Directors—Charles Wistr, Zophar C. Howell, George Williams, Amos Ellis, A. E. Dougherty, and W. H. Kemble.

—The stockholders of the Enterprise Railroad Company elected the following gentlemen to serve as managers:—F. R. Gowen, Robert B. Cabeen, H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, and J. B. Lippincott.

ELECTION OF INSURANCE DIRECTORS.—This morning the various insurance companies held their annual elections, at which the following officers were elected:—

—Enterprise Insurance Company.—President, F. Ratchford Starr; Vice-President, Thomas H. Montgomery; Secretary, Alexander W. Wister; Assistant Secretary, Jacob E. Peterson; Directors—Nalbro' Frazier, J. M. Atwood, B. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, J. H. Brown, J. L. Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, James M. Aertsen.

—Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania—Directors—Henry D. Sherrerd, Charles Macalester, William S. Smith, George H. Stuart, Samuel Grant, Jr., Thomas B. Wattson, Henry G. Freeman, Charles S. Lewis, George C. Carson, Edward C. Knight, John B. Austin, Christian J. Hoffman, Richard Dale Benson.

—Union Mutual Insurance Company.—Directors—John B. Irwin, J. P. Steiner, W. A. Smith, George Lewis, J. S. Perot, William S. Baird, Charles D. Reed, Isaac Hough, Charles E. Morgan.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN GIVEN.—The funeral of the late John Given, who for a long time has been well known among the ranks of the Republican party, took place to-day, at 1 o'clock, from his residence, No. 1508 Lombard street. There was quite a large attendance of friends and relatives at the funeral, as well as members of the Philadelphia Lodge, A. P. A.; Olive Branch Lodge, K. of P.; Harmony Fire Company; and the Mantua Hook and Ladder Company. Besides these there were many of the most prominent politicians in Philadelphia and vicinity. The interment took place at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

ROUGH HANDLING OF A POLICE OFFICER.—About seven o'clock last evening Officer McVeigh attempted to arrest one Oliver Cochran for drunkenness and disorderly conduct at Fifth and Ellsworth streets. Oliver resisted by assaulting the officer with a blackjack. A scuffle at once ensued, when the officer was thrown with such force that he sustained the fracture of a leg. Cochran was finally secured, and will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

RAMPAGEOUS.—A "moke" named John Rolfe was arrested last night whilst about entering the colored church at Sixth and Lombard streets, flourishing a large bowie-knife. He stated to the officer that some of the church members had threatened to take his life, and he wished to have the first chance at blood-letting. Again, he said he was seeking refuge on account of being chased by some medical students. Alderman Carpenter held him in $500 bail to answer.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKERS emphatically deny that fifteen of their number have returned to work. Only nine did so, one of whom voluntarily returned to the League. Three others on their way to Washington, in charge of Western Union officers, were induced to renounce the company at Baltimore. No defections are known elsewhere.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire about 5:30 this morning was caused by some excitable individual pulling a box for a light in the school-house at Second and Master streets, said light being produced by the janitor in kindling a fire.

FATAL RESULT.—John Shinn, aged twenty-five years, who fell through the bridge leading over the canal at Manayunk yesterday, died from the effects of injuries received this morning. He resided at No. 4256 Main street, Manayunk.

COLLISION.—Whilst the Assistance Engine was proceeding to the supposed fire at Second and Master streets, this morning, it collided with a wagon at Third and Master, damaging it considerably.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC.—It was ordered this morning that the Philadelphia list be taken up, on third call, on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock, to which time the Court stands adjourned.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

New Financial Measure of Senator Sumner's—The Test Oath Abused and Measures Taken to Protect It.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton's New Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Morton will present the bill prepared by him forbidding the fitting out of vessels of war by foreign governments in ports of the United States. This is intended to apply to cases like the Spanish gunboats.

Sumner's Financial Bill.

Mr. Sumner has prepared an elaborate financial bill of some ten or a dozen sections. It provides for funding the debt at four and a half (4½) per cent., and gives additional banking facilities to the West and South in the shape of a redistribution of currency. Sumner will support the bill in a lengthy speech.

The Test Oath Falsely Taken.

The Reconstruction Committee is preparing a bill for the punishment of persons in the late Rebel States who take the test oath falsely. They are to be prosecuted for perjury in the United States courts. The bill was suggested by General Reynolds, through the Secretary of War. It appears that in Texas persons take the oath falsely, and there is no means of punishing them.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate was called to order by the Vice-President, who laid before the body several communications from the Secretaries of War and Navy, in answer to resolutions of the Senate, relative to the use of lands for military and naval purposes in Arkansas and Florida. Also, a communication from the Attorney-General transmitting a copy of his opinion relative to State jurisdiction over national cemeteries in the late rebellious States. Also, a communication from the National Typographical Union, praying the favorable consideration by Congress of the Postal Telegraph bill pending in the House. Also, the resolutions of the late Commercial Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the subject of taxation.

Various petitions for a free banking law, for relief from political disabilities, and for the recognition of Cuban independence, for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented.

A large number of bills, etc., were introduced.

Mr. Corbett introduced a resolution in favor of including the annexation of British Columbia on the subject for negotiation with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr Stewart, of Virginia, the bill was taken up and discussed.

House.

Under the call of the States bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Morrill (Me.), changing the time of meeting of Congress at its second and third sessions to the first Monday of January.

Also, to protect American citizens.

By Mr. Stevens, to provide a revisory board for the navy, and to regulate naval rank.

Also, to regulate rank in the naval medical staff.

By Mr. Poland, authorizing the entry of Canadian products with consular certificates.

By Mr. Smith (Vt.), for the relief of the St. Alban's Bank at St. Alban's, Vt.

By Mr. Hoar, to amend the Pension laws.

By Mr. Ferris, to extend the time for the prosecution of certain offenses.

By Mr. Tanner, to facilitate the adjustment of controversies between parties interested in maritime adventures and contracts in the port of New York, and to establish a Board of Port Wardens.

By Mr. Dickey, to amend the Revenue law by exempting farmers and gardeners from paying broker's tax on the sale of their products.

By Mr. Cobb (N. C.), for the building of lighthouses at False Cape and Gamaliel Point, North Carolina.

By Mr. Whittemore, authorizing the conveyance of certain Government property at Beaufort, South Carolina, to the State of South Carolina for common school purposes.

By Mr. Rusk, for the improvement of the river, bay, and harbor of Mobile, Alabama.

By Mr. Beck, to repeal all tariff duties now imposed on animals imported from abroad for breeding purposes.

By Mr. Prosser, to promote the interests of general education among the people of the United States.

By Mr. Orth—To expedite the survey of private land claims.

By Mr. Cook—Relative to private land claims under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

By Mr. Krebs—For the completion of the Custom House at Cairo, Illinois.

Also, to establish permanent navy yards and depots at Mound City, Illinois.

By Mr. Lawrence, to amend the Homestead act. It provides that soldiers may enter free of costs under the Homstead laws, 160 acres of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grant, instead of 80 acres, as now located, and that when any person enters for a homestead 160 acres of land not mineral nor timbered and only capable of cultivation by irrigation, he may in addition enter 160 acres not mineral and not capable of cultivation by irrigation, one half of which may be timbered land, and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-quarter sections of land incapable of cultivation by irrigation, not mineral nor timbered land, and only valuable for grazing, and with it eighty acres of timber land.

FROM THE WEST.

Singular Papish Doings.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Prominent physicians here declare the opinion that Bishop Duggan, of this Roman Catholic diocese, is not insane as reported, but has been incarcerated at some unknown place by order of the Pope, for maladministration of office. He has been very unpopular here with priests, and the diocese has suffered. It is certain that the Rev. Mr. Falley, of Baltimore, will soon take charge as coadjutor.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Stocks unsettled. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 122¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅜; do. 1864, do., 115⅛; do. 1865, do., 115¼; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅜; 10-40s, 112⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 57¾; Missouri 6s, 86; Canton Company, 61½; Cumberland preferred, 36¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 92¼; Erie, 24; Reading, 96; Adams' Express, 61½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 136¾. Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Cotton heavy; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 25¼c. Flour—State and Western heavy; State, $4·75@6·20; Western, $4·65@6·40; Southern dull and declining. Wheat dull, and a shade lower. Corn dull and heavy; new mixed Western, 85@90c. Oats dull; State, 65c., Western, 60@62c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; mess, $28@28·50. Lard quiet; steam rendered in tierces, 16¾@17c. Whisky firmer at $1·05.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
5 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
8 17 wsm§ PHILADELPHI

$6000, $5000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on mortgage of city property.
S. KINGSTON McKAY,
7 31* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE at par. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
1 10 2t No. 721 WALNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The French Censorship of Foreign Journals Abolished—Baron Haussmann Arraigned—United States Bonds Higher than British Consols—Spanish Politics.

FROM EUROPE.

The Press Censorship in France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The law in relation to public prints has been still further modified. The censorship of all foreign journals has been abolished, and the right to sell all French papers in the streets restored.

The Party of the Left.

It is certain that the party of the Left have joined with other parties in demanding the arraignment of Baron Haussmann. The Government has decided to allow Ledru Rollin, Tibaldi, and others, to avail themselves of the amnesty recently granted for political offenses.

United States Funds in England.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A writer in the *Daily News* to-day, reprobating Sampson's sneers at American credit, recently published in the *Times*, proves that by the difference in exchange United States five-twenty bonds at 86 are really higher in price than British consols at 92.

The Montevideo Bank Resumes Business.

LISBON, Jan. 10.—Later mail dates from Montevideo just received announce that the great bank in that city, which was recently compelled to suspend, has resumed.

Spanish Minister of Justice Appointed.

MADRID, Jan. 10—Senor E. Montero Rios, recently Under Secretary of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Justice, vice Senor C. Ardanaz, resigned.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f.

HAVRE, Jan. 10.—Cotton opened quiet at 137f. on the spot.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—United States five-twenties opened active and firm at 92.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10.—Arrived, steamships Nebraska and Tripoli, from New York.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Also, to extend the privileges of the National Banking act.

By Mr. Wills, to repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy, providing that the repeal shall not affect any case or proceedings in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains or penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

By Mr. Boles—Granting relief to colored soldiers.

By Mr. Rogers—Granting land in aid of the public schools in Arkansas.

By Mr. Ferry—To place the name of Lieutenant Charles Pendleton on the navy register.

By Mr. Palmer—To amend the National Currency act.

By Mr. Loughridge—To establish the boundaries of the judicial circuits of the United States.

By Mr. Finkelnburg, to regulate the appraisement of imports.

By Mr. Burdell, for the erection of a building for Post Office and other Government purposes in Jefferson City, Missouri.

By Mr. Casper, explanatory of the act of March 3, 1865, granting three months pay proper to certain volunteer officers.

By Mr. McCreary. To amend the act for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids in the Missouri river.

By Mr. Smith (Iowa) To grant the right of way for a horse railway from Davenport to Rock Island, across the Missouri.

By Mr. Paine. For the apportionment of representatives among the several States.

Section 1 enacts that after March 3, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of three hundred members, provided, first, that if new States shall be admitted after the next census, their representatives shall be additional to the three hundred; second, if the representatives of any State shall be reduced by the apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but its representation in that Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred; and, third, if the representation of any State shall be increased by the apportionment, the additional representatives shall be chosen by the State at large, unless its legislature shall otherwise decide.

Section second requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior, before August 15, 1870, a preliminary report, showing, first, the whole number of persons in each State, Territory, county, and parish. Second. The number of male citizens therein 21 years of age, and third, the number of male citizens therein 21 years of age, whose right to vote for certain officers is denied or abridged except for participation in the Rebellion, or other causes, with other necessary statistics.

Section 3 provides that after the preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior he shall, in accordance with section 2 of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, ascertain therefrom and from such returns of subordidates as he shall find it necessary to consult, first, the basis of representation of each State, and second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States, and shall ascertain the basis of representation of the Congressional districts by dividing the aggregate basis by 360; and shall further ascertain the number of representatives in each State by dividing its basis of representation by the basis of the single district, rejecting fractions, and shall, fifth, apportion to the States having the largest rejected fractions, one to each, enough representatives to make the whole number 360.

Section 4 requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act, duly sealed and certified, to the Speaker of the House, and to each Governor, on or before the 10th of September, 1870.

Section 5 provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall include the basis of representation of each of the States of Mississippi, Texas, Virginia, and Georgia in the aggregate basis of the United States, but shall not transmit the statement of his proceedings to their Governors until they are respectively admitted to representation in both houses of Congress; and that if the fifteenth amendment shall be duly ratified before September 10, 1870, there shall be no reduction of the basis of any State on account of the previous denial or abridgment of any right which shall be secured by that amendment.

Section 6 repeals conflicting acts and parts of acts.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill for the admission of Virginia, and demanded the previous question on its passage.

The previous question was seconded, and then

Mr. Benjamin (Me.) moved to reconsider the vote.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and there was a tie vote—76 to 76.

The Speaker gave his casting vote in the negative so the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. Whittemore (S. C.) then moved that the House adjourn, and the yeas and nays are being taken on that motion.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 10.—A plasterer named Milbourn, confined in the Fifth Ward Station House for drunkenness, made several attempts to commit suicide last night. He first suspended himself from the ceiling with a comforter around his neck, but was cut down before life was extinct.

He then attempted to choke himself with his hands, and so far succeeded that his face turned black. He was then handcuffed, but tried to reach his end by driving his head against the floor, then by bending his head under him. Life was almost extinct again when discovered, he was afterwards more closely watched.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Death of General Mower.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following general orders announcing the death of General Mower have been issued:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1870.—It is with heartfelt pain and sorrow that the General of the Army announces to the country and to his fellow-soldiers the death of Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, who died in New Orleans, on the 6th inst., of congestion of the lungs. General Mower began his military career as a private soldier in the company of engineers that served with marked distinction in the Mexican war, was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, June 18, 1855, and was promoted to First Lieutenant March 13, 1857. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he commanded Company H, 1st Infantry, and took part in the siege and capture of New Madrid, and May 5th, 1862, he was commissioned as Colonel of the 11th Missouri volunteers, and took part in the Corinth campaign, and was conspicuous at Iuka, October 7, 1862, when he was wounded severely, and for a time in the hands of the enemy. He first fell under the immediate command of the present General of the Army in the Vicksburg campaign, and very soon attracted his notice by deeds of personal bravery that would require a volume to record.

From that date to the close of the war he was engaged in every campaign in the West—at Jackson, Vicksburg, Meridian, the Red river in Missouri—when he was called personally to the aid of the General at Atlanta, and accompanied him, rising through all the grades, until the end of the war, when he commanded the 20th Corps. A better soldier or a braver man never lived than Joseph A. Mower, and the General can recall many instances when he displayed abilities of the highest order, entitling him to the full name and fame of a general. Since the war he has exhibited his soldierly qualities by standing at his post through pestilence and sickness, never asking a personal favor, and always sharing cheerfully the exposures of his men. The General in thus speaking of one to whom he was so strongly attached feels certain that this, and more too, is due to one who never spoke of himself, and seemed oblivious of all things except to serve his country with his whole heart and his whole soul.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The "Intelligencer" Collapses.

Alexander Delmar announces this morning that the *National Intelligencer* will no longer be published. He assigns as the cause the loss of several thousand dollars and his poor health. The paper was in the interest of the free traders, and its transient friends were in New York.

Naval Bulletin.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The naval bulletin for to-day detaches Assistant Surgeon E. Ware from the steamer Tallapoosa, and orders him to duty at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and Acting Passed Surgeon S. R. Boyer is ordered to the Tallapoosa.

The Alaska Fur Region.

The report of Captain Charles W. Raymond, of the Engineer Corps, on the Yukon river region, Alaska, was received to-day by the War Department. As to furs, it says that prior to the transfer of Alaska to the United States the trade was controlled by the Russian American and Hudson Bay Companies. The report states that the fur trade of Alaska never exceeded 20,000 skins yearly, though American energy may increase the amount. The valley of Tanama is considerably the most valuable fur bearing region. The principal furs are the marten or American sable, black and silver grey fox, mink, and beaver, and the country is unfit for agricultural purposes.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Caldwell Extradition Case.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—The long-pending Caldwell extradition case terminated curiously. Judge Coursol on Saturday discharged the accused on the second warrant, in consequence of the judgment given by the Superior Court the day previous. A third warrant was issued, but the prisoner escaped before it could be served, the door of the building having been bolted by Caldwell's friends to prevent the Chief Constable from pursuing. The United States Consul has offered two hundred dollars reward for his apprehension.

Another Extradition Case.

Dennis Cahill has been committed to jail to await the warrant of the Governor-General for his extradition on the charge of murdering Thomas O'Neil, at Hartford, on the 9th of December last.

Carleton County Court House was destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of papers were destroyed, but many of the most valuable documents were saved.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Cotton firm at 25c. Flour and Wheat dull, but unchanged. Corn—White advanced, and the market is strong, with sales at 93c. @$1; yellow, 90@93c. Oats steady. Provisions firmer, but quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1@1·01, but held higher, with small sales at $1·02.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$4500 City 6s, N.	100½	44 sh Leh Val.	d b. 53
$2700 do.	100½	10 do.	d bill. 53
$4000 do.	100⅜	50 do.	d b. 53
$300 do.	100⅜	200 sh Read.	b. s60. 47⅝
$4200 do.	100½	100 do.	b30. 47⅝
$2000 Phil & E 7s	84⅜	125 sh Penna RR.	55⅛
$500 Le gold	92	40 sh O C & A RR.	58⅛

[Received too late for Classification.]

LABOR VS. MONOPOLY—TRUTH VS. FICTION.—The public are respectfully invited to attend a mass meeting at the PAINTERS' HALL, No. 823 LOCUST Street, THIS EVENING, January 10, 1870, at 7:30 o'clock, when a fair and impartial statement of the operators of the WESTERN UNION COMPANY, now on a strike, will be given. The several trades unions of this city will be represented. Able speakers will be in attendance.
D. H. LOUDERBACK,
H. J. WALLS,
Secretary National Labor Union.
E. A. SCOTT,
1t* Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

THOMAS A. BAILEY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1033 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.
The well selected stock of the old established Jewelry Store of JAMES ROBINSON, No. 1031 Market street, at auction, on
Tuesday Morning,
Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, comprising—
WATCHES.
Fine 18 karat gold hunting-cases, Joseph Johnson, patent lever, the genuine M. J. Tobias, Frodsham, Ulysse Breling, and imported Watches of other celebrated makers.
Also, a large assortment of American Watches (gold and silver), fine Gold Chains, Gold Rings of every description; Diamonds of first qualities; gentleman's Breastpins, solitaire and clusters; ladi s' and gentlemen's Diamond Rings; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Pencils; ladies' and gentlemen's Breastpins, Studs, and Sleeve Buttons.
A large assortment of Ladies' Sets, of the latest styles
A large stock of
SILVERWARE,
Spoons, Knives, Forks, Ladles, Waiters, Castors, Tea Sets.
A fine assortment of
POCKET CUTLERY,
Bronze Ware, Shades, Vases, and Fancy Ornaments, Gold-headed Canes, Thermometers, and Barometers.
CLOCKS,
Of English and French importations, eight and thirty days time and strike.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
Bronze, Rosewood and Walnut.
Seth Thomas Clocks.
CUCKOO CLOCKS.
Music Boxes with the latest operatic airs (Trovotore, Traviati, Brise de Soir, Fra Diavolo, etc. etc.), large and small, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 tunes.
Together with Good will, Lease, and Fixtures of the Store.
A large Evans & Watson Safe built to order.
Latest style of
SHOW CASES.
Length 7 feet by 27 and 14 inches.
Desks, Trays, etc.
This stand has been established twenty-five years, and is doing a good business.
The proprietor offers it for sale to retire from business on account of ill health. 11tp

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1032 CHESNUT Street.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Italian Unity.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Count Daru, the Minister of State, has publicly announced his sympathies with the cause of Italian unity, and that he has no desire to maintain the Papal power at Rome, and that in this he is in accord with the wishes of North Germany and Prussia, but that their action will be with strict regard to the treaty of Prague. With regard to the Eastern question he expresses a wish that Turkey may be sustained.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 10—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝ and for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities quiet. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86⅝; of 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—4·30 P.M.—Cotton quiet. Uplands